

DIDSBURY PIONEER

VOL. XIV

DIDSBURY, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5th, 1916

No. 1



Watch This Space
Next Week

J. V. Berscht

Men's and Boys Outfitter

We Wish You a Happy New Year

AGAIN the **CYCLE** of **TIME** records another year past, and instinctively we turn our faces to the future with a feeling of hope that the New Year may have in store for us all only that which may be good in everything.

Reviewing the past six months, we feel that we owe it to you, our customers and friends, a public acknowledgement for the liberal share of patronage you have given the store. That we are grateful you may be assured, and to show our appreciation we promise all that lies within our power towards making our store more attractive to you, with larger and more complete stocks than ever before.

May 1916 Bring to All, Better Business, Brighter Hopes and Honorable Peace.

We wish you and yours the **Brightest, Happiest and most Prosperous New Year.**

Pirie's Model Grocery

THE DIDSBURY MOVING PICTURE OPERA HOUSE

W. FARRINGTON
the manager, presents the following
thrilling and interesting plays for
your consideration.

The "Broken Coin"
(every Tuesday night)

The "Black Box"
(every Saturday night)

STARTS PROMPTLY AT 8.30 P. M.
Nothing but the best moving pictures
are shown—clean and instructive.

POPULAR PRICES

Matinee Every Saturday

at 3 o'clock. Especially for the country
people who cannot come at night. Send
your children and we will look after
them.

UNION BANK

OF CANADA
**Keep The Family
Savings in a
Joint Account**

in the names of two or more
members—Husband and Wife,
Brother and Sister, or Father
and Son.

It is an all-round convenience,
as either can deposit or withdraw
money, and in case of death the
balance goes to the survivor
without any formalities, forming
an immediate source of ready
money.

DIDSBURY BRANCH

T. W. Cuncannon, Manager
Carstairs Branch—W. A. Stewart, Mgr.

The Holiday Season

Christmas, 1915, has come and
gone and New Year's Day, 1916, is
also in the list of past memories.

Didsbury experienced a fairly
good season, the merchants on the
whole being well satisfied with their
Xmas trade which was caused no
doubt by the circulation of more
money through the excellent crop
conditions which existed last fall.

The holidays were spent very
quietly and there was an entire
absence of any undue hilarity in public,
the serious situation of world affairs
doubtless causing more deep
thinking amongst the public which
had the effect of restraint upon
them to some extent.

The kiddies, however, were not
stinted in any way, and the usual
Christmas tree entertainments with
Santa Claus as the principal actor
held full sway as usual, the Union
Sunday School and Evangelical
Sunday School both holding their
annual entertainments at which
large crowds were present.

The weather turned much colder
the day before Christmas and has
kept it up pretty well ever since with
a little snow. This was not a cause
for grumbling because this district,
with the exception of a few days
now and again, has had splendid
weather so far all winter, allowing
the farmers to largely complete
their threshing and haul their grain
to market.

Threshermen's Handsome Donation

The threshermen of the Cremona
district headed by Colwell Bro's.
threshing crew held a very successful
dance in aid of the Red Cross
Fund on Monday night, December
27th, at the Garfield schoolhouse.
The dance was a great success,
everybody enjoying themselves to
the utmost. After the dance an
auction sale was held of a large
quantity of goods brought for the
purpose of adding to the Fund.
When all expenses were deducted
it was found that there was \$30 for
the good of the cause and this amount
was brought in to the Didsbury
branch.

Worth Having

We are advised by the British
Columbia Forest Service that the
series of 10 bulletins on Farm buildings,
which they prepared in co-
operation with the University of
Saskatchewan, have attracted much
favorable attention from the agricultural
authorities of the prairie
provinces, and also from the farmers
who have obtained copies. A
number of farm journals are printing
extracts from the bulletins for the
benefit of their readers.

In many ways these bulletins appear
to be the best and most comprehensive
publications on farm
buildings that we have seen. They
cover practically the whole range of
farm buildings from hen houses to
dwelling houses.

The bulletins are obtainable free
from the Chief Forester, Victoria,
B. C., and every farmer will do well
to obtain the ones dealing with the
buildings in which he is interested.

The Pioneer wishes its
many readers a Prosperous
New Year, and as
Burns, the Poet, says:

"The Lord send ye ay as
weel's as I want ye,
And then ye'll do."

AROUND THE TOWN

Miss Lulu Shantz of Calgary,
was visiting with friends in town
over the week end.

Miss Green left on Tuesday
last for a visit to the old country,
sailing from New York on January
5th.

The Red Cross depot will be in
charge of Mrs. Dr. Moore, Mrs.
Perschbaker and Mrs. Cowitz on
Friday.

Miss A. E. Kerr, formerly a
teacher in the public schools, left
Calgary for her home in Ontario
on Sunday, December 26th.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Cressman
and children of Stavely, Alta.,
spent the Christmas holidays
with Mrs. A. Cressman and other
friends in town.

School opened again on Monday
for the last lap of the school
year. The youngsters were
wishing the holidays had been
longer.

New Year's Eve dance postponed,
will be given on Thursday,
January 6th. No postponement
this time. After-proceeds
will be given to the Red Cross
fund. Good music.

The women's Institute will
meet at the home of Mrs. W.
McIntyre at 2 o'clock on Thursday,
January 13th. Subject:
"Work for the coming year."
All ladies are cordially invited.

Miss Anna Martin of Morrin,
Alta., daughter of Mr. and Mrs.
W. L. Martin, formerly of Didsbury,
was visiting with a number
of her young friends in Didsbury
over the holidays.

The Rugby Women's Institute
will meet on Thursday, January
6th, at the home of Mrs. John
Bellamy. Subjects: "Music in
the Home" by Miss Moon and
"How to Entertain" by Mrs.
Whiteside.

A fire alarm was rung in on
Monday night about 7.30. The
cause was a small fire in the
Chinese laundry opposite the Fire
Hall. There was very little damage
done, somebody's shirt lost its
tail.

A fight took place on Railway
Ave. on Monday and the warriors
were arrested by Constable Sick
for disturbing the peace. They
were brought before J. R. Good,
J. P., on Tuesday and one was
fined \$2 and costs and the other
\$1 and costs.

Martin and Fred Colwell of
Calgary, and their Cousin John
Vanderveide of Delmead, Alta.,
left on the afternoon train on
Monday from Carstairs for a tour
on the Pacific Coast and Mexico,
and then through the Central
States. They will visit Mr.
Henry Tuggle and family while
in Los Angeles.

The Garbutt Business College,
Calgary, re-opens its classes on
January 3rd after a two weeks'
vacation. President Garbutt informs
us that the call for trained
office help is so great that the
demand is three times greater
than the supply. This has been
caused by so many young men
enlisting for Overseas Service.

New Subscriptions to Patriotic Fund

Previously acknowledged.... \$274.60
F. S. Watt..... 10.00
G. R. Reath..... 10.00
A Friend..... .60
\$295.20

Red Cross Fund

Previously Acknowledged.... \$400.85
Young Men's Bible Class of
the Ev. Sunday School.... 15.15
Colwell Thresher Boys Dance
held December 27th, 1915 30.00
Russian Mennonite Church
Siebertville, per H. Bergen 14.70
Proceeds from the Springside
School Christmas Concert 6.30
Elkton Dance per M. May 48.35
(less \$1.50 expenses)
\$513.85

BUSINESS LOCALS

5C A LINE IN ADVANCE IN THIS COLUMN

WANTED—A girl for general house-
work. Apply C. L. Peterson

10 CLEAR TITLE LOTS in Cal-
gary, on water, sewer, st. car line, and
clear title 1-4 section 8 miles from Cal-
gary, to exchange for improved 1-2 sec-
tion. W. O. Sherwood, Didsbury, phone
R1610. j19p

FOR SALE CHEAP—3 horse
power Gilson gasoline engine with pump
jack in good condition. Apply A. A.
Perrin j12p

LOST—An imitation buffalo robe at
Mrs. Riner's sale. Finder please leave
same at Pioneer office. j5p

WAGON tire lost on Saturday night
11-2 miles east of Didsbury. Finder
please leave same at Sinclair Bros black-
smith shop. j5p

ONTARIO APPLES—Good eating
and cooking. 4 lbs. for 25c, also by the
barrel or box at Purcell's.

No. 1 GREEN FEED for sale at 2c
a bundle delivered. Phone R 1509. j12p

WANTED—Smart girl for dental of-
fice; one that can use typewriter preferred.
Apply to Dr. Ross, Didsbury. j12c

M. MECKLENBURG, Optician,
will be at the Carstairs hotel, Carstairs,
on Monday, February 7th; Rosebud
hotel, Didsbury, Tuesday, February 8th
and at the Victoria hotel, Olds, Wednes-
day, February 9th.

PURE Barred Rock Cockerels for
Sale. They are all bred from the flock
of hens of 50 in number which averaged
212½ eggs per hen per year. Strong pro-
ducing qualities count in the male which
is half the flock. Come and see them.
M. Weber.

FOR SALE—A good Dain hay baler
for sale; in good condition? Apply A.
A. Perrin, Didsbury.

FOR EXCHANGE—Good Modern
House, Regal Terrace, Calgary, for unim-
proved or improved clear title farm land.
Will assume mortgage or pay difference
in cash if any. 715 Herald Building,
Calgary.

ONE ACRE in centre of Edmon-
ton can be subdivided into lots if neces-
sary, clear title, assessed \$4800.00, will
exchange for clear title farm of equal
value. Will assume mortgage or pay
difference in cash if any. 715 Herald
Building, Calgary.

2 BERKSHIRE sows for sale, 6 mos.
old. Apply S. Burgess. d29p

FARM 320 acres, 7 miles from Olds
For sale. \$500 down, balance easy terms.
Apply Johnson & Co., Eagle Hill.

SHIP YOUR HIDES and furs to
Reid & Simpson, Calgary, Alta.

G. B. SEXSMITH, Auctioneer,
wishes to announce he can advance 80%
on sale notes. Also has \$100,000 to loan
on farm lands.

LOST—An end-gate of a wagon, and
trace, lost between Mrs. Riner's farm
and Gabel's corner, east of town. Finder
please leave at south end livery barn and
receive reward. Geo. Alden.

U.F.A. NOTICE

All members of the Didsbury district
U.F.A. and others interested are request-
ed to meet at the office of P. R. Reed
every Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.
All those interested in grain or coal please
attend. Send your wants for tannin,
posts and coal, etc., to the Secretary.

Wm. Rupp, Chairman

W. DAGEFORD, Sec. Treas.

Married

CARLSON-WEBER—Adolph Otto Carl-
son of Carstairs to Miss Julia Hen-
rietta Weber of Didsbury, on Thurs-
day, December 30th, 1915, in the
parsonage of the Evangelical church
Rev. L. P. Amacher, officiating.



ROYAL YEAST CAKES
MAKE PERFECT BREAD

Bread made in the home with Royal yeast will keep fresh and moist longer than that made with any other. Food Scientists claim that there is more nourishment in a pound of good home made bread than in a pound of meat. Consider the difference in cost.

E.W. GILLET COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO, ONT.
WINNIPEG MONTREAL

MADE IN CANADA

Finish of Germany

President of Wall Street Journal Gives Toronto Audience His Opinion on War

That the war will end by Germany's collapse by the beginning of the winter of 1916-17, and that Canada and Russia, by reason of the extent of their land, will be the chief beneficiaries of the renaissance of progress and prosperity to follow, were the encouraging predictions of C. W. Barron, president of the Wall Street Journal, who addressed the Toronto Canadian Club recently.

It might well be asked, said Mr. Barron, where the United States stood. "The man who has not arms when burglars are at the front door had better stand still," he commented, amid laughter. But the United States was getting arms. She was building them for the British empire, too. She had never before floated a loan for half a billion dollars but she had done so for the allies, "and this is only the beginning."

"Such financial brains as I have tell me that Germany cannot go through another winter of war such as this," said Mr. Barron, in dealing with the prospective length of the struggle.

Corns cause much suffering, but Holloway's Corn Cure offers a speedy, sure, and satisfactory relief.

Floating Forts

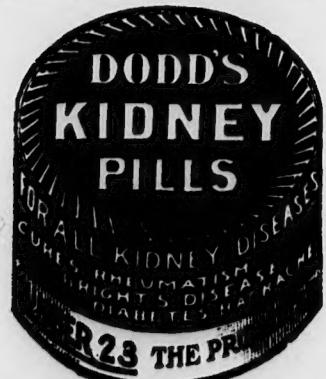
Mr. A. H. Pollen, the naval expert, discussing the employment of monitors in recent bombardments of the Belgian coast, makes some remarkable revelations of progress in British naval architecture and hints at the utility of the "floating forts" as rendering possible the landing of forces for a grand turning movement against German armies in Belgium. "If you are content," he says, "to have a low speed, it is possible to so extend the sides of any ship as to make it mine and torpedo proof. It is a mere question of having two hulls—an interior, which constitutes the vessel proper, and an outer, against which underwater weapons are to expend themselves."

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

A Bitter Choice

Let us be honest. Harper's Weekly has been constantly in favor of keeping out of the war, if it could be done without abandoning the principles laid down by our government in defense of humanity. It has been done, and brilliantly, and we are glad we have kept out. Glad, in the sense that it is our choice; yes, but not happy. It is not a joyous thing to see other countries bleeding for our benefit, while we pay nothing, but instead prosper. Especially if Germany is successful enough to justify the planned and prepared aggression, control of reluctant peoples, glory of material power, contempt for ethics, then indeed will the American choice be bitter to look back upon. Then indeed shall we dream bad dreams over what psychological effect our coming in might have had, at a critical moment, on the Balkan States, on Turkey, on Germany—what effect a most energetic effort to reach our maximum in munition shipments as a belligerent might have had—Harper's Weekly.

Through the incident of the great war the world is becoming daily appreciably smaller. Affairs in far-away countries that a few years ago would not have aroused more than a passing interest here in Canada are today clothed with an importance and personal touch that must surprise us. The fact is that the war is making us think less parochially and more imperially.—Calgary Herald.



W. N. U. 1083

Battle of Champagne

A Graphic Description of the Big Bombardment

There was still wreckage enough remaining on the battlefield of Champagne three weeks after the battle was fought to give some idea of the havoc of destruction when it was fresh after the advance, says an eye-witness account, within a space fifteen miles in length by from one to three in breadth. At least a million men were engaged on both sides; 25,000 prisoners were taken, and at least two or three shells for every man engaged was fired.

That sheet of preparatory shell fire which descended upon fifteen miles of German front trenches had meant a swath of slaughter to start with. For three days, night and day his bombardment continued. According to accounts of German prisoners they could only hug the shelter of their subterranean chambers under their crumbling parapets. A wall of artillery fire back of the trenches kept the supplies from reaching them. In front of the trenches the continued crash of shrapnel blasts was cutting the barbed wire. For months the French had been accumulating ammunition which they poured out from every calibre of gun.

The shell fire not only killed and wounded Germans; not only made the most elaborate trenches into dust heaps, but littered the field with smashed German caissons, transport wagons, clothing, equipment, and all the impediments of an army. There was peace in the German trenches for the first time in three days as the wave of French infantry rushed for the German trenches. Then the French guns stopped firing lest they kill their own men. The wave had not more than 200 yards to go. Estimate the time that it takes the average man to run that distance, and you have the time it took the French soldiers to reach the wreckage which had been the German trenches and grapple with any survivors in the dugouts. In some places the wave swept on beyond the trench like the tide running up an inlet. The Germans between such forces were caught in a pair of pincers. This accounted for the prisoners, who were taken in batches. They were surrounded by infantry with no way of retreat open to them.

Minard's Liniment Cures Cargat in Cows.

Pointing out that the British army had stood all summer within a few miles of a decisive victory, Mr. Churchill in the house of commons emphasized that on no other front could an equal advance have produced comparable strategic results.

"The situation is now entirely changed," he said, "and if there has been any operation in the history of the world that, having been taken, it was worth while to carry through with the utmost vigor, fury and sustained flow of reinforcements, and utter disregard for life, it is that operation so daringly begun under Ian Hamilton by the immortal landing in the Dardanelles."

King George's Closest Friend

The King is making a personal sacrifice in sanctioning the return to the navy of his most intimate friend, Commander Sir Charles Cust. Commander Cust, as the King's quarry for twenty-three years, has been the King's companion, serving His Majesty as Duke of York, Prince of Wales and Sovereign. The King and Sir Charles were shipmates, when His Majesty was Duke of York, and they were companions in the old Britannia as cadets.

"WHY WOMEN CANNOT SLEEP."



The highly organized, finely strung nervous system of women subjects them to terrors of nervous apprehension which no man can ever appreciate.

The peace of mind, the mental poise and calmness under difficulties, which are necessary for happy womanhood, are only possible when the sensitive organism is in a perfectly healthy condition. If there be any derangement in this respect no remedy in the world so completely restores womanly health as the wonderful "Favorite Prescription" invented by Dr. R. V. Pierce.

Chatham, Ont.—"A few years ago I suffered a general break-down and got very weak and thin. I was in an awful state. I was very much discouraged and at times thought I would lose my mind. I knew of Dr. Pierce's medicines so I got his 'Favorite Prescription.' It gave me immediate relief, and completely cured me in a very short time. My sister used it with good results also. She was in a very delicate condition. I got her to take it and two bottles cured her completely."

"I take great pleasure in recommending Dr. Pierce's medicines; they are all that is recommended of them."—MRS. MARGARET BRYANT, 87 Park Ave., Chatham, Ont.



Delicious with Blanc Mange

Have you ever tried "Crown Brand" with Blanc Mange and other Corn Starch Puddings? They seem to blend perfectly—each improves the other—together they make simple, inexpensive desserts that everyone says are "simply delicious!"

EDWARDSBURG "CROWN BRAND" CORN SYRUP

is ready to serve over all kinds of Puddings—makes a new and attractive dish of such an old favorite as Baked Apples—is far cheaper than butter or preserves when spread on bread—and is best for Candy-making.

ASK YOUR GROCER—IN 2, 5, 10 AND 20 LB. TINS.

THE CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED
Head Office - Montreal

Direct Marketing

Selling Dairy Products so That They Will Reach Consumer in Fresh Condition

As a rule, people get their ideas of a branch of business from the viewpoint at which they are located. If the dairy business is viewed from the viewpoint of the family living on a farm in a remote portion of the country away back from any of the trunk lines of railroads, it looks like a dull, profitless business, for in the majority of such cases the cows are indifferently cared for, the amount of the dairy products is not large, and the prices paid at the cross roads dealer's place is rather small.

On the other hand, the dairy farmers who live within easy access to a lively manufacturing town where there is a large number of laborers and their families to feed, there is a good demand for all that can be produced, and at a high price. In such cases there is an urging force which calls for more products of an excellent quality. The reward for the labor and expense is prompt and generous. If the business is well managed in such localities the dairymen and their families can constantly enjoy the results of their labors to a great degree if they will.

Where one lives in a portion of country too far from the consumers to deliver butter direct to them it is a good plan to get in touch with a first class dealer in family groceries in a large town or city and make arrangements to ship a quantity of butter once in about two weeks. The dealer prefers to get his products in such a way, because they are in much better condition than they are if they go through the hands of the four corners groceryman and subsequently through the hands of the commission men in the city or large town. It is an object for a dealer to be able to say that his butter came from first hands today, and consequently is fresh and in first class condition.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, ss. Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A.D. 1886.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, by and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for Constipation.

Wireless Wonders

Assertions have recently been appearing in various publications to the effect that submarine torpedoes can now be controlled and directed by wireless; and to the effect that torpedoes which can be successfully controlled by wireless can with equal success be diverted by wireless from their objective. Both claims have yet to be made good in contest, but the claim of a well known motor car company to control a motor car by wireless has been substantiated fully. At the Indiana state fair a car was started every five minutes by wireless from the company's headquarters, five miles away. The car was fitted up with a receiving apparatus and the necessary automatic switches and relays for throwing on and off the electric current of the starter and magneto. An automatic switch was regulated so as to allow the car to run for forty-five seconds, after which the magneto was cut off. The operation of starting the car was repeated at five minute intervals.

There was once a rich but very mean old lady who paid her servants as little as possible, and kept very few. One of her staff was a thin, miserable looking lad of twelve, who answered the door, did the knives and the windows, waited at table, weeded the garden, washed the poodle, and had the rest of the time to himself. One visitor asked him:

"Well, my boy, and what do you here?"

"I do a butler and a gardener out of a job," snapped he lad sourly.

TYPHOID

is no more necessary than Smallpox. Army experience has demonstrated the almost miraculous efficacy, and harmlessness, of Antityphoid Vaccination. Be vaccinated NOW by your physician, you and your family. It is more vital than house insurance. Ask your physician, druggist, or send for "Have you had Typhoid?" telling of Typhoid Vaccine, results from use, and danger from Typhoid Carriers. THE CUTLER LABORATORY, BERKELEY, CAL. PRODUCING VACCINES & SERUMS UNDER U. S. GOV. LICENSE

Britain Fights for Permanent Peace

Sir Edward Grey Reaffirms Premier Asquith's Historic Pledge

Reaffirmation of Premier Asquith's historic pledge regarding the Entente Allies' terms of peace, delivered at the Lord Mayor's banquet November 9, 1914, was made by Sir Edward Grey, British foreign secretary, in a written answer to a question put by Sir Arthur Markham, Liberal member of parliament for the Mansfield division of Nottinghamshire.

After stating that Great Britain's position in the war is fixed by her alliance with Japan, France and Russia, the foreign secretary proceeds: "In our view the conditions of peace must fulfil these laid down by the prime minister on November 9, 1914. It is very desirable that it should be understood once and for all that this is the determination of the government collectively and individually, and of the nation."

At the Lord Mayor's banquet, November 9, 1914, Premier Asquith said: "We shall not sheathe the sword, which we have not lightly drawn, until Belgium has recovered more than she has sacrificed; until France is adequately secured against menace, until the rights of the smaller nationalities have been placed upon an unassailable foundation, and until the military domination of Prussia is finally destroyed."

Help For Asthma.—Neglect gives asthma a great advantage. The trouble once it has secured a foothold, fastens its grip on the bronchial passages tenaciously. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy is daily curing cases of asthma of long standing. Years of suffering, however, might have been prevented had the remedy been used when the trouble was in its first stages. Do not neglect asthma, but use this preparation at once.

The largest hoard of gold in the world is that held in the vaults of the Russian State bank, amounting now to about \$850,000,000. Ordinarily a visitor may travel from one end of the Russian empire to the other and not see enough gold coin to buy a pair of shoes. Paper currency is used universally. The cheque system, as it prevails in Great Britain and Canada, is practically unknown in Russia.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Former Mistress—I would like to give you a good recommendation, Eliza, but my conscience compels me to state that you never got the meals ready at the proper time. I wonder how I can put it in a nice sort of way? Eliza—You might say that I got the meals the same as I got me pay.

Piles

That Dr. Chase's Ointment actually cures even the worst cases of itching, bleeding and protruding piles we know for a certainty, because of experience with thousands of cases.

To prove this to you we shall send you a sample box free, if you enclose a two-cent stamp to pay postage, and mention this paper.

Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

THE U. S. VITALLY INTERESTED IN THE SUCCESS OF THE ALLIES

GERMANY THREATENS EXISTENCE OF DEMOCRACY

Gifford Pinchot says that the Allies are Fighting to Uphold the Highest American Ideals, and the U. S. Should Hamper Them as Little as Possible in the Conduct of the War

Gifford Pinchot, in an address at the Aldine Club, New York, answered his own question: "Both in our own interest and to satisfy our sense of justice, what do we in the United States most desire as the outcome of the war?" by saying:

"Victory for the allies, of course." Mr. Pinchot discussed the disturbance of foreign trade and the inconvenience to certain classes of American business men, and this led up to his query as to the wise position for the United States to take in the matter. Answering the question: "Why?" Mr. Pinchot said:

"First of all, because this is really our war; that is to say, the principles for which it is being fought are principles for which the United States stands, and which we are interested in having prevail in the world at large. It is to our interest as a people not to have treaties regarded as scraps of paper; not to have decency and humanity disregarded in methods of warfare; not to have militarism in the ascendancy and democracy crushed. We want the small nations to be respected. It is of vital consequences to us that civilization as we know it shall be protected and preserved against the German theory that nothing is sacred against the self-interest of the strong.

"If the allies win, there is no trouble in sight for the United States. We in America may then proceed, undisturbed from without to work out our own problems in our own way. If the allies win, democracy in Europe will be preserved against the encroachments of military autocracy, and the prospect for lasting peace will be at least reasonably good. But if Germany wins, the very existence of democracy in Europe will be in dan-

ger, and if democracy goes under on that continent it will not long survive on this one.

"If Germany wins, world-wide peace will become a dream, and we shall find ourselves compelled to use all our power and all our resources to get ready for what will then be the inevitable armed conflict with Germany, a conflict which the German military rulers already are known to regard as a necessary part of their program of world control.

"We are today a peaceable and peace loving nation. Nothing is more certain than that, if Germany wins, we shall be forced to transfer our first and best attention from self-improvement to self-defense, and to arm on a scale that not even the most ardent advocate of preparedness now regards as possible. In the face of a victorious Germany, determined upon world power, we can hope to preserve our national self-governing existence only by force of arms. The victory of Germany would transform the United States also into an armed camp.

"If, then, it is enormously to our interest as a nation to have the allies win, let us hamper them as little as we reasonably can in their conduct of the war.

"We must never forget that the allies are paying in blood and treasure a price beyond anything we could have imagined before the war began, and paying it to maintain the principles to which the government is dedicated. The allies are protecting us, with the rest of the neutral world, from the necessity of either to arm to the teeth and fight or to yield to the control of a military autocracy whose only law is its own advantage. The least we can do is not to attempt to tie their hands."

Shelter for Implements

"Seasonable Hints" For the Farmers During Winter

"The real test of the farmer is, perhaps, in his ability to make the most profitable use of the various products of his farm and his foresight in getting ready in every way practicable between harvest and seed time for the productive operations of the next season." Thus states Mr. J. H. Grisdale, director, Dominion Experimental Farms, in presenting Seasonable Hints, No. 3, for November, December, January and February, to the farming public of Canada. A careful perusal of its sixteen pages will amply reward the stockman, the agriculturist, the horticulturist, the poultryman, the tobacco grower, and those especially interested in bees. A feature of this third issue is the advice under the caption "Shelter the Implements." The enormity of the vast sum of money spent annually on farm machinery is impossible of realization. To equip an average farm with machinery costs about \$1,000, which under ordinary conditions of treatment will not do good work for more than five years. To counteract this waste, for unsheltered implements means waste, shelters should be built. A working plan of a shed 25 by 47 feet outside measurements is given, with directions necessary for its construction. A careful study of this plan, which, as stated, is capable of many modifications, will be helpful to those intending to build. To those, therefore, who would have a compendium of information, which outlines many necessary fall and winter duties pertaining to agriculture in all its phases, Seasonable Hints, No. 3, is available at the department of agriculture, Ottawa, Ont.

The One Complete Success

The British navy is the one instrument, on either side of conflict, which has performed its work with complete and unchallengeable success. It has broken, as by a sudden hammer-blow, the whole of Germany that lived upon and trafficked in deep waters. It has rendered the German high sea fleet as innocuous in its hiding place as if it had never existed—as if the three hundred million pounds spent in its construction had been thrown carelessly into the German Ocean. And slowly but surely, without ostentation or boasting, like the slaying of a man in the darkness by an unseen hand, it has laid its grip on the throat of Germany, never henceforth to be relaxed until the end comes. The victim may struggle, lash out with hands and feet, writhe in agony; and in its struggles damage all surrounding things; but despite the struggles the grip will remain secure, the pressure continued and intensified. And it is all dependent on some tiny aggregate of ships and men "somewhere in the British Isles."—The Nation, London.

A Home Warning

They are saying in France that the Ancona victims are the result of the American failure to exact reparation for the Lusitania. That is a bitter reproach to rest upon the government of the United States. Its faults will be still greater, however, if it remains deaf to warnings regarding hostile acts within the country until smouldering fires burst into flames that might be hard to extinguish.—Buffalo Express.

Mobilize Resources

Commission Gathering Data on Agricultural and Industrial Questions

The economic and development commission recently appointed is rapidly getting under way with its programme. Leading organizations interested in agriculture, stock raising, fruit growing, marketing, transportation, immigration and other matters affecting the progress of Canada, are forwarding to the office of the commission at Ottawa statements expressing their views as to what they believe to be the greatest needs for the future. With the assistance of this information, the commission will be guided in its investigations.

In order that questions requiring the consideration of technical experts may be dealt with properly, special committees of inquiry are being appointed. It is the aim of the commission to proceed as rapidly as possible towards assisting in the mobilization of the agricultural and industrial resources, so that Canada at the close of the present conflict, may be in the best possible position to meet conditions.

Social Committee

Arrange Programmes For Social Events of the Community

Social life needs guidance. To this end it is suggested that each community arrange for a social committee, chosen from among the young people of the community whose duty it shall be to arrange a programme for the social events of the community throughout the coming winter. This committee should arrange the time, the place, and the events of each occasion. To avoid interference with other community events, this committee should confer with representatives from the educational, the religious, the Grange, and the other social organizations of the community, all of which should have representation on the main committee. If possible, the programme should be printed for general distribution. Additional events may then be held at other times than those scheduled in the general community programme of social occasions.—Rural Educator.

France After War Grafters

People Who Profit Unduly From Needs of the Nation Are Punished

A vigorous campaign undertaken by the French government to punish persons who have profited unduly from the needs of the nation is well under way. A Supply Corps officer named Parent and his soldier clerk have been sentenced by a court martial to five years in prison and fines of 1,500 francs (\$300) for accepting commissions from contractors on purchases of supplies amounting to more than 6,000,000 francs (\$1,200,000). "Jean Bussacret, a tent manufacturer, who obtained orders for 1,500,000 francs (\$300,000) worth of goods by the payment of commissions, has been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment and a heavy fine. Three other business men convicted on similar charges have been sentenced to prison.

Thrilling Adventures Of English Woman

Her Escape From Belgium Was Effected by Disguise

Mrs. Malcolm Carter, an English woman of Belgian birth, who arrived in New York recently, told her friends the story of how she escaped from Belgium by disguising herself in the costume of a Flemish peasant and creeping under the barbed wires on the Dutch frontier. Mrs. Carter came to seek aid for Belgian soldiers who have been blinded or permanently disabled.

She went from London to Belgium to visit her father, and says that her passport was taken away and torn up on the orders of General Von Blissing, the military commander. She was suspected of being a spy, but after two months obtained a new pass from another German commander, but that also was confiscated.

Realizing that her only means of escape was by subterfuge, she went to the home of a friend in Antwerp and emerged from the house in disguise. She was carried in the cart of a Belgian cheesemonger part of the way to the Dutch border and smugglers guided her the remainder of the way.

"There were times," said Mrs. Carter, "when we were crawling on the ground, and it was eleven hours before we reached the barbed wire that marks the border. Then I was literally poked and jolted through the lines of twisted wire to safety."

Value of Wireless

Is Proving a Great Life-Saver in Connection With Accidents at Sea

During the fiscal year of 1915 the inspectors of the radio bureau at Washington reported 26 cases of vessels leaving United States ports which met with accident or disaster requiring the use of wireless to summon assistance. Four of these calls were due to fire, twelve to running ashore, stranding or getting into an ice jam, three to breakage of machinery, four to collisions, one to shifting cargo, one to vessel being storm-battered and waterlogged, and one to being torpedoed.

Except in the case of the Lusitania, which was torpedoed, the assistance rendered resulted in but two lives being lost. Since the closing of the fiscal year the following marine disasters have occurred in which the use of wireless helped to save a number of lives:

On September 15, the Fabre liner Santa Anna, bound from New York to Naples, with 1,700, caught fire in mid-ocean, and all the passengers and crew were saved. The S.O.S. call brought the Italian steamer Ancona to her aid, 600 passengers were safely transferred, and the burning vessel was escorted to the Azores.

Six days later the Greek liner Athina, bound from New York to Piraeus and Saloniki, caught fire 650 miles east of Sandy Hook, with 470 passengers and crew on board, and had to be abandoned. The Anchor liner Tuscania responded to the S.O.S. call and took off 341 passengers in lifeboats, and the remainder were brought to New York on the freighter Roumanian Prince.

The inspectors of the radio bureau stated that the reports of the Athina showed conclusively that many persons might have been lost and the cause of the loss of the steamer never known if the vessel had not been equipped with wireless apparatus.—New York Times.

Report on Ross Rifle

British and Canadian Arm Will be Discussed in Parliament

It is understood that all the facts in regard to the Ross rifle will be placed before parliament next session. There have been varying stories in respect to the Canadian arm, some of them favorable and some very unfavorable. It has also been reported upon by experts and discussed in the British house, when it was announced some months ago that a mysterious official: "This is how I am in the light of day on this side of the Atlantic. That the full facts may be known, it is expected that all papers will be brought down and that not only the working of the Ross rifle but the British arm as well will be dealt with.

British Women Busy

Since the war began to drain Britain of men so heavily the number of women workers has increased. There are now 50,000 women clerks employed in London, against 35,000 in 1912. The increase in other cities is in proportion.

Before the war began there were 1,000,000 more women than men in Britain.

The French minister of war has sent to the military governors of Paris and Lyons and the generals commanding the military districts of France large placards reading: "Keep silent! Be careful! The Enemy is listening."

It is ordered that these placards be placed in railway trains and street cars and other public places.

A motorist, who was touring in Ireland one day met a native who was driving a donkey and cart. Thinking he would like to have a little fun at the Irishman's expense, he began: "What is the difference, Pat, between your turnout and mine?" "Oh, not a great deal," promptly replied Pat. "Shure, the donkey's in the shafts in the wan, and on the seat in the other."

MAKING FARM WORK INTERESTING BY MEDIUM OF JUNIOR FAIRS

CHECKING DEPOPULATION OF RURAL DISTRICTS

One of the Best Ways to Further the Progressive Agriculture Movements is to Interest the Boys and Girls in the Work Through Holding Annual Fall Competitions

The Junior Fall Fair as it is being carried on in Saskatchewan, was first inaugurated by the district representative in Ontario and the county agent of the United States.

In Ontario the Junior Fall Fair is known as the Rural School Fair. In the United States it has taken the form of societies, such as "The Corn Club Boys," "The Canning Girls," the "Baby Beef Boys," etc.

In Saskatchewan the department of agriculture and the department of education co-operate in this work. The object aimed at in holding these fairs is two-fold. In the first place the children are given the educational line embodied in the work. And, secondly, the Junior Fall Fair has proven one of the best ways of linking the farming public and the department together that they may become acquainted and thus further the interests of progressive agriculture.

The following is a brief outline of the work:

During the spring months the agricultural secretary visits the teacher and children for the work in connection with the fair.

The general details are as follows: The boys and girls of each school nominate three of their number to act as directors on the Junior Fall Fair board. After the nominations have been concluded a meeting is held at some central point for the purpose of electing a president and secretary and treasurer.

All the business and management in connection with the fair is arranged by the board of directors; that is, when the material supplied by the department is given out in the spring a complete list is kept of the pupils receiving the same, thus when the Junior Fall Fair takes place all products are automatically entered. It is the duty of the president of the School Fair board to sign all cheques and have general supervision over all matters pertaining to the fair.

The secretary-treasurer is a busy person and should be one in a position which would allow his or her visiting, with the agricultural secretary the plots grown by the children during the summer. This makes it possible for the secretary-treasurer to report to the board of directors, who, in co-operation with the school teachers and agricultural secretary, prepare the premium list.

This co-operation of the board of directors, school teachers and agricultural secretary creates a greater interest among the boys and girls of our farms in agriculture; helps bring the life and interests of the school more closely in contact with the home-life of the pupil; encourages the boys and girls in a common and natural appreciation of the beautiful in nature, as well as giving them something which they can call their very own.

The school children carry on the work on plots at home. These plots are of a uniform size, generally 1-100 of an acre, which makes the work of comparison more simple. All seed

grain, garden seeds, and tubers are supplied by the department of agriculture. Eggs are also supplied for hatching purposes. Only pure strains are supplied thus making the children familiar with the better side of farming.

The agricultural secretary visits the plots of each boy and girl during the summer, scores them, and makes suggestions of a practical nature where the occasion warrants. This is the key to the lasting effects of the fall fair work.

The fair is held some time during the months of September and October, as suits the district in which it is to take place. The rules and regulations are the same as any agricultural society fair, and all prize money is paid by cheque, arrangements being made at the local banks re cashing of the same.

General benefits derived from school fair work:

1. Rural depopulation is checked. The children whose early impressions are lasting have not a craving for other lines of work when farming is made interesting and instructive through the junior fall fairs.

2. A community interest is created, thus bring people together socially, which means much towards elevation.

3. Children are interested in progressive agriculture. When children become interested it is much easier to interest the parents.

4. Rural education is put on a firmer footing. The boys and girls of today are the men and women of tomorrow.

5. Social advantages:

(a) The training received by the boys and girls in the fall fair work will help them to be of greater service to the community in which they live.

(b) Agriculture and other lines of education are placed on a firm, practical footing, recognizing the fact that the future of Saskatchewan depends to a great extent on how well both are carried on.

Prize money is contributed by the municipal councils, school trustee boards and individuals interested in the junior fall fair work.

An objection has been raised to giving cash prizes; but it is thoroughly understood that the children are not to compete for the monetary value of the prize, but for the educative value and incentive to grow or produce some article better than other pupils produce. All money should be paid by cheque and in this way the children are acquainted with banking.

The line elevator companies with headquarters in Winnipeg, who operate country elevators in Saskatchewan, are donating a scholarship of \$100 to be used in a course in agriculture or domestic science at the College of Agriculture, Saskatchewan, to the boy or girl in each municipality making the highest score in competitions. Competitions at the annual junior fall fair between the age of 14 and 18 years are eligible to compete for this scholarship.

Geography in Germany

Bavarian Children Are Taught Some Queer "Facts"

The school authorities in Bavaria have published notes on war geography for the children attending the public schools. The following information is given regarding Russia:

The Russian territory already occupied by the Germans is four times as extensive as the Kingdom of Bavaria, but is only one-seventh-fifth of the entire Russian empire. But the greater part of Russia is thinly populated, and the most populous districts are already in German possession, so that Russia can now show only six-sevenths of her former population.

At the beginning of the war, Russia had fifty million more inhabitants than Germany and Austria-Hungary combined; namely, 170 millions against 120 millions. After a year of warfare this position had been reversed: Russia now has only 145 millions, whereas the Central Monarchies rule over 156 millions.

The new territory occupied in east and west as an extensive as the entire Kingdom of Prussia.

69 B.C. Surveyors Have Joined Colors

That 69 British Columbia surveyors have joined the colors is an interesting announcement made by Mr. G. H. Dawson, the surveyor-general. Of these four have fallen in action, four have been wounded, two are prisoners in Germany and fifty-nine either are serving at the front, waiting instructions at Shorncliffe to proceed to the continent, or training in British Columbia. Victoria's total contribution is twenty-one. Two of these have given their lives for their country—namely, Captain J. B. McGregor and Lieut. E. K. Colbourne; and two are prisoners, Lieut. R. D. Gillespie and Pte. J. M. Milligan.

Saskatchewan produced 10,000,000 bushels more wheat this year than did Kansas, the largest American producer. Let us own up like good sportsmen, and see if we cannot do better.—New York Wall Street Journal.

Temporal Powers

Of the Papacy

This is German Bait to Ensure Sympathy of the Roman Catholics

The restoration of the temporal power of the papacy is the latest bait offered by the Germans to enlist sympathy of the Roman Catholic cause. According to a Swiss correspondent of the Standard, Prince von Bielow's visit to Switzerland was connected with a scheme for the restoration of papal sovereignty after the war. This would serve both as revenge upon Italy for her so-called perfidy to her former allies of the Triple Alliance, and would conciliate Roman Catholics throughout the world.

Although the kaiser and his advisers are Lutherans, the German press is running a campaign, inspired by the Wilhelmstrasse to support this proposal. Thus the Allgemeine Rundschau, of Munich, urges that the pope's supreme authority and divine mission make it necessary that he should enjoy absolute freedom and sovereign independence.

The threat is made that if Italy should prove reasonable, Germany will abandon the idea of making Rome the capital of a reconstructed papal state, but if met by refusal, Germany would inflict the supreme humiliation upon her of establishing the seat of the pope as a sovereign in the capital of the Italian nation.

By His Right

An Irish chauffeur in San Francisco, who had been having trouble with numerous small boys in the neighborhood of his stand discovered one day on examining his car that there was a dead cat on one of the seats. In his anger he was about to throw the carcass into the street when he espied a policeman.

Holding up the carcass, he exclaimed: "This is how I am insulted. What am I to do with it?" "Well, don't you know? Take it straight to headquarters, and if it is not claimed within a month it becomes your property."—Harper's Magazine.

Ranching Land In the North

Organization of Big Company to Utilize Large Area in Vermilion Valley

Ranching is essentially a pioneer industry and as such would have to give place to wheat growing and mixed farming as the country became settled. This it has done, little by little, till now we have come to believe that the day of the ranch is over in this country. George Cloakey, who is an old-timer and also grazing lease inspector for the province of Alberta, thinks the best days of the rancher have not yet begun.

Mr. Cloakey says that there's to be more and more grazing; that more and more men must go into it, and that until they do so there will be missing one of the greatest natural and most profitable advantages of Alberta.

"Make use of the press," that would seem to be Mr. Cloakey's pressing objection. In his time, he has seen many turn their herds onto the expansive prairie where the short, succulent grass withers in the summer breezes; but a new field has opened to him in his inspection. He has recently returned from the north country, the Peace River and Grand Prairie districts. As to the Peace, he thinks it will become one of the most magnificent grazing territories available anywhere in any of the cattle countries.

"All this north country is not suitable for grazing," says Mr. Cloakey. "The peavine makes excellent summer pasture, but after the frost comes the difficulty arises. Peavine does not ripen like hay, hence the first frost kills it and renders it useless for fodder. Since it cannot be harvested like meadow grass the combination must be a peavine country with plenty of hay land near by. Where these two factors unite, conditions become ideal and no man could be a loser."

Mr. Cloakey believes that a great mistake has been made in opening much of the peavine country to homesteading. Some of the good land and farming country of the province is around Clyde, but quite a distance west of it is a fine peavine country where hay can be found, too. It has its open spaces, but for the most part is proving unsuitable to homesteading. In fact, so far as Mr. Cloakey could ascertain, the homesteaders are unable to make a living. It is not that the land is poor—it's fine what there is of it, but it's too thickly covered. Then, again, at this stage of development, and probably for many decades yet, it's too far from markets and railways. Either the people should never have been allowed to go in there, or they should have been allowed much more land. Upon a grazing basis they might do well; as a small mixed farming proposition their prospects are stationary.

Yet it is in mixed farming alone that Mr. Cloakey foresees the rich development of most of the settled areas. That thought impels him to feel that the settlers of Alberta must give more attention to beef. It's beef that the world wants. It's beef that will continue to want. It's beef that can be most profitably farmed in a land where the grass waves over hundreds of thousands of acres.

Mr. Cloakey thinks more men should study the grazing lease regulations. More men should be applying for leases, that is, if they are to make for the utmost agricultural prosperity of the province. There has been a great increase in the applications since the Dominion government put into effect the present regulations, which seem wonderfully well adapted to developing the cattle industry. But there's all sorts of room for more to go into grazing.

Mr. Cloakey does not seem to be the only one who has faith in Alberta as a future ranching country. At the present time one of the most interesting ranching enterprises in the history of Western Canada is being launched. It is proposed to utilize the Vermilion Valley where millions of tons of the very finest kinds of grass feed have been going to waste every year.

The scheme is being supported by the Alberta and Dominion governments and a large number of wealthy Ontario men are taking an interest in it. Half a million acres have already been secured for the purpose. It is not intended to start big ranches, but small ones which will be stocked and maintained under experienced cattle men.

Dry Nation in Five Years

The habitual jag will receive the surprise of his life five years from today when he steps into his favorite drink parlor and signals with two or three fingers for his regular "shock."

"Some fine buttermilk today," the bartender will say. "Nice and thick and creamy. Cold and fresh. How many did you say?"

And after he recovers they will take him to a nice padded cell.

Yet that is just what will happen to the man addicted to booze, if the prediction of former Congressman Chas. F. Landis of Indiana comes true. He spoke on "John Barleycorn" in the Woodward Avenue Presbyterian church and said that in five years breweries and distilleries will be turned into creameries and packing plants. Landis based his opinion on the reduction in the number of votes cast for the "dry" proposal in Ohio. He believes that if Michigan will do the same Congress can be persuaded to adopt a national prohibition measure. —Detroit News.

Insurance does not replace burned property. It is merely a system whereby the misfortune or carelessness of one becomes a tax on all in the form of insurance premiums.

Moving Mounds of Grass

The Fate of a German Sniper in an Ingenious Disguise

The ingenious disguises adopted by the German sniper do not always aid him in his work. An instance of this is given by a wounded British soldier recently returned from the front, who was wounded at the taking of Hill 70 and lay on the slopes for two days before reaching help.

Scattered here and there over the slopes of the Hill, he says, were a number of our wounded. Some lay where they had fallen; others able to creep were painfully dragging themselves along, and a few who had lain stunned during the first day of the battle got up at the second day and attempted to walk back to our lines. They staggered, most of them, like drunken men. There seemed to be snipers everywhere. A man would rise to his knees, then roll over with a fresh wound. A walker would suddenly collapse on all fours or drop flat as if killed.

In the distance the rattle of machine guns, a muffled cheer as some counter attack was beaten back, or the bang of a shell near at hand prevented the detection of the position of the snipers by the crack of their rifles. I had lain there all night on Saturday with a temporary bandage round my head. When dawn broke I was chilled to the bone. On attempting to rise I was dizzy and weak from the loss of blood, but thinking our stretcher-bearers would soon be out on the hillside, I lay flat again and tried to get some sleep.

The sun was beginning to warm me, and after a few hours I felt revived and my senses clearer. Raising my head I saw some of our men lying motionless near me. They were dead, poor chaps! A fellow within ten yards of me moaned, and I shouted to him to cheer up. All the answer I got was a groan. To my right a man got up to walk, and I saw blood spurting from his right temple as he fell forward dead. A sniper had caught him. Five minutes later another man near me moved. He had struggled to his knees and had planted one foot on the ground, when he seemed startled by something on his left and lay down again quickly in the long grass.

I followed his example, dropping my head and lying low. In a little while I looked in the direction of the place where the other fellow had fallen flat. Near the spot I saw the grass move and concluded he was crawling back to our old lines. At another spot, 20 yards behind him, the grass was also moving. But in this case the movement was peculiar. Instead of the grass falling to one side as it does when a body moves through it, the grass moved forward itself. After a few minutes the peculiar movement of the grass stopped, and I thought, "Poor fellow, he is either exhausted or dead." I was about to crawl over in his direction when the grass moved again, this time towards me.

It dawned on me that there was something very suspicious about the whole affair, for that lump of grass was rising up and down as if carried by someone. Instinctively I put down my head and watched it through the top of the grass. My rifle lay beside me where I had fallen when wounded. I groped for it and pushing it out in front where it would be handy for firing, I felt much safer, but not less suspicious. All the time I had my eye on the moving mound, now about fifty yards away. A little to its left a khaki figure raised itself, then almost immediately collapsed. I had seen enough to make me take action. I took good aim and fired three volleys rapidly. That mound of grass tumbled to one side, rolled over and lay till still pushing my rifle in front I crawled over to the spot. But there was really no need for caution now. The German sniper lay on his back dead, with his ingenious grass covering beneath him. They were real sods of grass bound by many cords to a waterproof sheet which was strapped to the sniper's back.

Roosevelt Wanted to Fight

Actually Selected Many of the Officers When U.S. Seemed on Verge of War

Sidney Brooks, in a cable to the Daily Mail from New York, tells of an interview with Theodore Roosevelt, whom he says he has never known to be so vehement on any subject as he is on the United States' inaction in the present war.

"As a matter of fact," he says, "the ex-president feels so acutely the figure his country has cut in the war that he doubts whether he could ever again endure a visit to Europe. When the Lusitania was sunk an American intervention seemed inevitable, it is a fairly open secret that the ex-president made instant preparations for raising a force of about 12,000 men on the lines of his old 'rough rider' regiment. The generals, colonels, majors and some of the captains were actually selected, and for his adjutant-general, Col. Roosevelt picked a man long known as one of the ablest officers in the United States cavalry."

"Every detail had been covered by the ex-president, who calculated that within three months after the declaration of war he and his men would be in Flanders. To forego that dream has been one of the bitterest disappointments of his life."

Economy!

Newlywed—What is this? One dozen eggs, one pound of raisins, bottle of lemon extract, a tin of ground cinnamon, and half a pound of sugar. What do you want with all these things, Belinda?

Mrs. Newlywed—I've got a stale loaf to save by making into a bread pudding. I must save during the war, Henry?

Ireland Making

War Munitions

Textile Factories Also Have Some Large War Contracts

Ireland is now at work on a large scale in the manufacture of munitions of war. For several years past there had been only one large Irish factory of war material, Kynoch's, in County Wicklow. It is an offshoot of the Birmingham firm of which Arthur Chamberlain, brother of the famous English statesman, was the head. But the necessities of the war have in Ireland, as in England, turned other trades into the munitions business. When the demand was made in Great Britain for a great extension of the manufacture of all sorts of war materials, Mr. Redmond saw to it that Ireland should have a share. Representatives of Mr. Lloyd George's new department came over to Ireland and got in touch with leading business men in Dublin and throughout the country. The Dublin Chamber of Commerce gave active assistance, and formed a special committee.

Work is now well in hand, and no less than one hundred and seventy firms in Ireland are engaged in it. Large orders have been placed in Dublin, and one firm has got an order for £2,000, a small figure on the general scale of this war, but a good deal of money for a city where employment is scarce and industry backward. Mr. Lloyd George has established in Dublin a branch office which is expected to insure not only the execution of war contracts but a continuance of government work after the war. A central arsenal is being constructed and equipped with special machinery. Every available machine is being pressed into the service, even those used in the city of Dublin technical schools for the training of pupils.

Belfast whose main activity in the war interest has been the increase in the output of shipping from its famous yards has also gone seriously into the munitions business. Cork and Limerick, and even some of the smaller towns throughout the country, are now employing all the machinery they can command in making shells or parts of shells.

Munitions are not the only branch of war trade of which Ireland has demanded and received a share. Some of the textile factories have had good orders for clothing materials. Ireland never has in the past secured a fair share of government expenditure, and at the beginning of the war was greatly hampered in competing for contracts by the fact that the docks were in London. Agitation, however, led to the establishment of a depot in Dublin where certain classes of goods of Irish manufacture are dealt with. But there are great restrictions limiting the classes of goods and an effort is being made to widen the utility of the depot by admitting to it all the goods produced in Ireland which are required for military and other government services.

An Example

American Writer Who Strongly Favors Tax Plan

Some folks throw a fit every time any mention is made of so-called single tax or the better called taxation of land values, but we are going to risk it again. Susceptible ones have a doctor hand!

After chasing the poor Indians almost off the face of the earth, this government of ours gave the survivors tracts of land for reservations, and furnishes them with beef and blankets. There is a reservation in Oklahoma held by the Osage Indians. This land contains rich soil and gas deposits, and the Indians lease these privileges to private interests and live in peace and plenty without work.

The royalties on these deposits are sufficient to give every man, woman and child of this tribe an annual income averaging \$2,500. Does each member of your family pull down any such sum, even by hard work? Do not envy these Indians, who are the richest people on earth. Just say, what consummate fools we are that we cannot take a lesson from their good fortune.

The land belonged to the government in the first place. The government gave it to the Indians. The Indians reap a rich harvest without labor, from nothing but land values, by leasing these values to those who want to take out the gas or oil, timber, minerals, or what not.

Suppose the government owned these lands, or any other for that matter, or had withheld certain rights and leased these gas and oil rights to the highest bidders, what then? There would be an income of five million dollars a year from this little parcel of government land that would go a long way towards paying government bills. Suppose the government did that to all the mineral lands, all the timber lands, all the water power sites, all the mineral resources within our borders, would there be any need of a tariff for revenue, any tax on incomes, any other form of government tax?

These things yield enormous incomes to private parties who have gotten these natural resources from the states or the federal government for a song, or less. And we, the people, are taxed because of these special privileges having gone from federal control. "What fools we mortals be!"—Exchange.

Factory Inspector—How many men work here?

Employer—Not more than half a dozen.

Factory Inspector—But I saw scores as I came in.

Employer—Oh, yes, I employ about eighty men, but only about six of them work!

Wild Oats Pest

Methods For Keeping This Nuisance Under Control

It is almost impossible to control wild oats unless their habits are well known. The following information regarding the weed has been published by the Saskatchewan department of agriculture.

Only about 10 per cent. of a season's wild oat crop will germinate the same fall.

Wild oats germinate far more readily during the first five days of warm spring weather than they do any other time of the year.

Wild oats will not germinate through more than two and a half or three inches of heavy loamy soil, and not more than four inches of loamy soil.

If buried more than five inches deep, the seeds may retain their vitality from three to five years, and germinate when cultivation brings them nearer the surface.

The men who have had experience in the control of wild oats would recommend to farmers without such experience for their serious consideration, the following points:

1. The grain to be used for feed should be ground thoroughly before feeding. This will prevent spreading wild oats over the cultivated land and avoid infesting the manure during the fall, winter and spring with wild oats so that it can be placed directly from the barns on to the fields.

2. Burn all screenings and all the straw that is not required for winter feeding just as soon as possible after threshing. Fence the straw required so as to keep cattle and horses from feeding at same and scattering seeds over the fields.

3. Double dis and harrow as soon as possible every acre on which wild oats have appeared. This may not germinate any wild oats this fall, but it makes conditions ideal for germination as soon as the frost leaves the ground in the spring. If this work cannot be done in the fall, it should be done first thing in the spring.

4. Some of the land now seeded to oats would, in the ordinary course, of events, have been summer fallowed this year or next year. High prices and shortage of feed have caused farmers to seed land which may have needed cleaning. Summer fallowing such land next year will, therefore, be good farming practice, but every effort should be made to secure a large germination of wild oats before the final deep ploughing of the summer fallow.

6. Note that all practices mentioned above are those which are common with farmers who are securing each year the highest yields in a district. Men are finding that farming to produce maximum yields incidentally keeps weeds under control and many farmers are finding that one acre of wheat yielding 25 bushels per acre is more profitable than one and a half acres yielding 20 bushels per acre.

A Strong Combination

About "Pigs, Boys and Girls—and Bankers"

A combination that is doing big things all over the United States, to quote the "Banker-Farmer," is that of "pigs, boys and girls—and bankers." It is pointed out that bankers are not only co-operating with the state leaders of work in forming local clubs and financing the purchase of sows, but they are also in many instances conducting pig contests themselves. The Buckeye National Bank, of Findlay, Ohio, which has enlisted 132 boys and girls, finds that parents seem to be greatly interested—a frequent report, "for the old man" at first proud of the achievements of his youngster, finally is aroused to demonstrate that he is not a back number himself.

The United States department of agriculture reports that many banks in the South have found it a good investment to lend money to the boy and girl members of the pig clubs with which to buy good young sows. According to the "Banker-Farmer" this new movement to encourage children to take an interest in agriculture seems to have started in Arkansas, and has spread to other states. It is very active in Georgia, where, in 10 of the 14 counties in which the pig club work is now being carried on, the banks have offered to lend money to junior members for the purchase of purebred pigs.

Each boy who borrows is required to grow one acre of corn so as to have abundant feed and have some corn to sell. A bank in Brooks county, Georgia, last year loaned as high as \$10 each to boys over their own signatures without security, and in only a very few instances did the borrowers ask for an extension of time.

As might be expected this movement by the banks instills thrift into the boys, and often starts them with bank accounts. One bank in Macon, Georgia, set aside \$500 this year to loan to boys who wished to purchase purebred pigs. Recently a well-to-do farmer came into the bank and endorsed his son's note for \$10. The cashier asked him why he did it when he had a substantial checking account of his own in the bank. "Oh, I just wanted to see how the boy handles this obligation. If he does not pay it, I will, but it will be worth \$10 to me to know what kind of a boy I have," replied the farmer emphatically.

In nothing more than in matters of farming progress is it certain that the boy is father of the man.

"Father," said Willie, "what is a diplomat?"

"A diplomat, my son," answered the wise father, "is a man who remembers a woman's birthday, but forgets her age."

Italy is Fighting Two Distinct Wars

One Amid Snow Fields and Glaciers, the Other Under a Tropical Sun

Italy along her northern frontier is fighting two distinct wars—the one amid the snows and glaciers of the high Alps which guard the Trentino, the other under the tropical suns of the Carso leading to Trieste; the former a defensive, tenacious, "holding" campaign to protect her flank, the latter an impetuous though carefully planned offensive. The first is waged on craggy mountain peaks, in passes and narrow valleys, where only a few battalions can be deployed, where the troops have to cross fathomless chasms where batteries must be transported by muleback and heavy guns dragged up by hand, where food and munitions must often be hoisted in baskets by ropes and pulleys up to men stationed on almost inaccessible cliffs. The second is fought on a gently sloping, treeless, rocky plateau, where whole army corps can manoeuvre at ease. The Italian campaigns present at close proximity the greatest differences, create the most diverse problems of strategy and tactics, which nevertheless require co-ordinate solution.

The almost insurmountable natural barriers of this battle line, which is nearly 300 miles long, make rapid progress impossible. Every step of the advance has to be fought over foot by foot. In the Trentino, every crag and gully, easily held by a corporal's squad of the enemy, must be taken by surprise or assault, or destroyed by artillery fire. Along this front only troops trained in mountain warfare can be usefully employed and the task is entrusted chiefly to the Alpine regiments recruited for the most part among hardy mountaineers who know every track and trail of the country in which they are fighting. Dressed in heavy gray-green uniforms, wearing soft felt hats, sugar-loaf crowns, a single long feather stuck jauntily on the right side of each, they swagger about, reminding one of Robin Hood's men. To them the war has all the exhilaration of a big game expedition.

An Alpine officer told me a story which is characteristic of the war in this region.

"The Austrians had mounted a machine gun on the top of a high cliff, which rose over 200 feet sheer from the valley below," he began, quietly. "The gun was raking with deadly fire a stretch of open road along which our supplies had to pass. Our artillery had failed to silence it. To dislodge the enemy was essential. Four of my men volunteered to do the work. Under cover of darkness by removing his boots, one man, a former guard, was able to clamber up the face of the cliff. Arriving at the point above the position where the Austrians were entrenched, he found the five men who manned the gun asleep. They had posted no sentry, feeling sure that they could not be molested. With a loud shout, the Alpine sprang into their midst and demanded their surrender. Astounded and dazed to see the enemy spring down on them, as it were from the skies, the Austrians surrendered without a show of fight, and machine gun and all, were marched off as prisoners to our camp."

The Big Crop

Wonders of the Western Grain Crop Illustrated

The C.P.R. issues broadcast the latest figures respecting the crop in the west, figures which show for wheat 336,258,000 bushels; oats, 481,035,000; barley, 50,868,000; rye, 2,478,000; flaxseed, 12,694,700; mixed grains, 17,128,500; corn for husking, 14,594,000; buckwheat, 8,101,000; peas, 3,240,000. The quality is set down as first class, and, "as the prosperity of almost every country depends on the prosperity of its farmers, the above figures speak volumes as to the happy condition in which Canada stands today, particularly when the relatively high price of wheat is considered."

When all the needs of the country are supplied, there will be 264,000,000 bushels for export. The following figures will give an idea of what this exportation of wheat would mean, stated illustratively: (a) 264,000,000 bushels—15,840,000,000 lbs.—7,920,000 tons of wheat, to move which there would be required 198,000 40-ton freight cars loaded to their fullest capacity. 198,000 cars if placed in line together would make a train 1,511 miles long, or one extending from Winnipeg to Montreal with 100 miles over, or from Winnipeg to Vancouver with 27 miles over. Allowing 35 cars to a locomotive, it would require 5,657 locomotives to haul 198,000 cars and 5,657 trains running at intervals of five minutes would take more than 19½ days to pass a given point.

(b) The full cargo capacity of the S.S. Missanable or Metagama is 250,000 bushels of grain. Therefore it would require a fleet of 1,056 ships as large as the Missanable or Metagama to transport across the Atlantic the enormous quantity of surplus crop produced by Canada's three prairie provinces. Fancy what an Armada that would be.

(c) 264,000,000 bushels of wheat—15,840,000 lbs.—15,840,000,000 lbs.—wheat—280—\$6,571,421 barrels flour; \$6,571,421 barrels flour x 175—\$1,139,998,675 loaves of bread x 24 ozs. each. Enough bread to give 27,123,284 people one loaf of bread per diem for a whole year.

She—I am telegraphing to papa asking his forgiveness.

He (broke)—Better make it "forgiveness and funds."

Queen of Forage Crops

Alfalfa One of the Most Profitable Crops That Can Be Grown

Alfalfa and the ability to grow alfalfa have made Syracuse the centre of the Holstein-Friesian cattle industry in America, says Practical Farmer. The introduction of this breed and the ability to grow crops of alfalfa has enabled the farmers of that neighborhood to bring this class of animals up to the highest point of production of any breed in the United States, in fact, in the world.

Continuing its laudation of the Queen of Forage Plants, the Farmer says:

Ex-Governor Hoard of Wisconsin says: "The alfalfa movement is the most important agricultural event of the century." Mr. A. P. Grout, president of the National Alfalfa Growers' association, states: "The information it has taken me twenty years to acquire in order to grow alfalfa successfully may now be acquired in a day." Dr. H. J. Wheeler, former director of the Rhode Island Experimental Station, says: "Probably nothing could be done that would advance the agricultural conditions of the central part of the United States, and of New England in particular, to such a degree as the successful introduction of alfalfa." Professor P. G. Holden, who has been one of the greatest exponents of corn, states that "alfalfa excels every other crop in yield per acre, in feeding value, as a drought resister and as a soil enricher." It balances the corn ration and leads to live stock farming, which, in turn, means living on the farm, and people who live upon their farms have good homes, good schools, good roads.

Alfalfa points the way to a diversified system of farming, which, after all, is the foundation of our agriculture. Prof. W. C. Palmer of North Dakota Agricultural College, states that "one ton of alfalfa has the same feeding value as sixty bushels of oats. Alfalfa can be expected to average two tons to the acre; this is equivalent to 120 bushels of oats. There is no land that would average 120 bushels of oats; in fact, it takes good land and good handling to average sixty bushels of oats per acre." The Hon. A. P. Grout stated that "one acre of alfalfa is equal to four acres of average corn." He said: "It never occurred to me until three months ago to make a comparison and reduce the value of an acre of alfalfa and corn to figures; this season I put at least five tons of alfalfa to the acre into my barn, and it is worth \$20 a ton. After this hay was carefully put into the barn, some of my neighbors began to haul corn to the elevator at 50 cents per bushel, and then, for the first time, it occurred to me that if I had sold my alfalfa for \$100 and put that amount, \$100, into corn, it would have given me 200 bushels. Now, this land on which I am growing alfalfa would be able, under the best conditions, to grow 90 or 100 bushels, but I am not growing any such amount. If I get 15 bushels per acre I am doing very well. That would mean that one acre of alfalfa is worth two and one-half acres of corn, and if I did not get more than 50 bushels (and the average is not 50 bushels in our country) then one acre of alfalfa is equal to four acres of corn. There is an incentive in growing alfalfa."

Alfalfa, in common with any of the other members of the clover and grass family, when they cover the land, tends to prevent soil erosion. We do not often see an alfalfa field washed if there is a good stand of plants upon it. In that way we tend to check the vast flow of the land toward the sea, and this is a very important factor in our agriculture of today. We must handle our soil, not only so that the plants will act as holders of it, but also that by their deep tilling roots, we can prepare it so that it will hold the water which falls upon it and encourage it to go through the soil rather than flow over it, so that it may be stored and held for future use. It fits the land for future crops, putting it in excellent shape for inter-tilled crops, such as potatoes, sugar beets, cattle beets, corn; in fact, most any other crop which we can mention will do better after an alfalfa crop than it would after some other crop, unless such previous crop as a legume, such as clover, etc.

When well established alfalfa does not need renewal very often. It may be allowed to remain for ten years in many instances, and will furnish three cuttings of hay per year. No other crop will turn off so much fodder in a given space of time. I have frequently seen the second crop grow an average of an inch per day for thirty days; in other words, make a 30 inch hay crop in thirty days when the season was just right for it. In addition, it is one of the most profitable crops that a man can grow. Of all the farm crops there is none which excel it in revenue today. This in itself is an adequate reason for considering it.

All Freight Cars in Canada Working
Box cars valued at \$65,000,000 are being used by railways of Canada in handling the present harvest according to an estimate of Sir H. L. Drayton, chairman of the board of railway commissioners, writing to the secretary of the Saskatchewan board of trade. After speaking of a reported shortage of cars in the Goose Lake district, the chairman of the board states: "This matter has been engaging the very serious attention of the operating department for some time."

"No less than 65,000 box cars were ready this year, especially to look after the grain movement. At an average price of \$1,000 a car, this surplus represents an investment of \$65,000,000. So far as I have been able to learn from our operating officers, this supply of cars has been kept steadily in commission, working to the full locomotive capacity available."

In the "Heroes' Cellar"

Graphic Story of a Raid on a German Town

What was seen from the "heroes' cellar" during a raid by French airmen is described by a German doctor. "I was at work in my room on the top floor of an hotel," he says, "when I heard the sound of firing, which gradually came nearer and nearer. I go to the window, and at a great height I can see an airman hovering amidst a regular collection of white shrapnel clouds. Then comes a second and a third, then a fourth and a fifth, and presently there is a whole squadron over the town."

"From down below blares a trumpet. It is the signal for everybody to clear out of the streets and take 'aviation cover.' Such warnings are necessary, for the wonder of human flight is still so astonishing that people on the earth, both soldiers and civilians, would rather, in spite of the danger, stop and gaze up at the steel birds. In a twinkling the streets are clear, and it was high time, for already there is a rattling on roofs and pavements. Shrapnel bullets are coming down. And now a fearful, horrible crash, or rather roar like the roar of an animal. It is the first bomb. I begin to think that my room immediately under the roof is not altogether a suitable place in such circumstances. On the stairs I meet others of the same opinion. As we go down the stairs the beast roars a second time. The next bomb has fallen."

"Then we hear in the voice of command 'Take aviation cover,' so down into the 'heroes' cellar,' which is the merry name for the shelters pre-arranged for such festive visits from the enemy. But the racket and din outside gets worse and worse. The hideous row comes nearer and nearer. Now it is quite close. Then a fearful bang and roar. The house and even the massive cellar arches tremble. Bang! This time still wilder and nearer. Through the crannies of the cellar there drifts in from the street something misty. At first one can't tell whether it is smoke or dust, but as we breathe it we find it has a horrible but smoky taste."

"Bang and bang! Worse and worse come the roars around us in our 'heroes' cellar.' We think the next minute the hotel itself will be struck, and then how are we to get out of our subterranean wigwag? But gradually the din becomes less. Quickly up and out in the hope of still seeing something. Yes, there they are over the railway station, which is some distance off."

The doctor proceeds to describe in the "Vossische Zeitung" some of the damage done. The houses on both sides of his hotel had been struck by bombs. In one the whole interior was wrecked, and it was from here, he says, that this strange mist came which penetrated into his "heroes' cellar." Five of the occupants had been killed on the spot. The market presented a horrible spectacle, a number of horses which there had been no time to remove having been blown to pieces. The railway station, he declares, was untouched, although a sawmill near by had been set on fire by an incendiary bomb and was blazing fiercely. He also found that a number of soldiers had been wounded but does not mention that any were killed.

Keeping Animals Healthy

Plenty of Sunlight and Exercise Essential for the Maintenance of Health

Sunlight is a most effective germicide. To prevent the contraction or spread of disease it is therefore important that the stables of farm animals be well lighted, with the possible exception of fattening animals feeding for short periods of time.

For the maintenance of health, exercise is another essential. The only exceptions to this rule are fattening animals soon to be marketed which make more rapid gains if not allowed to move about too freely. Abundant exercise is of special importance with breeding animals.

Farm animals are creatures of habit, and once accustomed to a routine of living show unrest at any change. The feed stable or lot, therefore, should be free from disturbance, and the providing of feed and water should be uniform in time and manner. Animals soon learn when these are to occur and as feeding time approaches the secretions begin pouring from the various digestive glands in anticipation of the coming meal. The system of feeding and watering and the character of the rations should be changed gradually, and only for good cause. In feeding operations a changing period is usually a losing period.

She was a poor lone widow once more, for she had just buried a husband for the third time. Calling to console with the bereaved parishioner the minister touched on the many gifts and graces of her dear departed, and said, by way of a parting word: "Be comforted, dear madam, in your great affliction. It is doubtless a heavy burden to bear, but it must be a source of great consolation to you that you do not sorrow as one who has no hope."

"Deed it is, minister," said the bereaved lady, drying her eyes. "He was a good man, was John; but I'm not that auld yet, an', as you say, I've aye the hopes o' getting another an'."

We know of Canada's wonderful western wheat crop, and it is especially gratifying to learn that the yield of Australia is far beyond any that the Commonwealth has ever known, approximately 150,000,000 bushels. Thanks to the old British navy, if the empire cannot have peace for yet awhile, it is assured of plenty to eat.—Hamilton Spectator.

What Drives a Man to Drink

The Man Who Frequently Gets Drunk Is of Unsound Mind and as Such Should Be Treated

The Literary Digest, September 16, 1915, has an article under the above caption, the first sentence of which reads, "The impulse to drunkenness is disease." After pointing out that men drink for various reasons, it says that those who "drink to get drunk are abnormal; they are diseased." This fact has been brought out distinctly in the psychopathic laboratory of the Chicago Municipal Court. Judge Olson of the court says, "We have yet to find the first case of the kind where there is not a tendency to epilepsy, dementia praecox, manic depressive insanity, or feeble mindedness." All this means that the man who frequently gets drunk is of unsound mind and should be so treated. In the State of Kansas they send chronic drunkards to an asylum for the insane. In Ohio they have an institution to which the habitual drunkard may be sent by the judge on application by the friends until he is considered cured. I knew a clever young man who went to an asylum and begged the superintendent to take him in for a year till he would have a chance to break off. There are many such pitiful cases for which there is no provision made notwithstanding the revenue from the traffic that causes it.

There is a serious reflection on our civilization that there is no provision made for this class, most of them the victims of the license system. We see such men going down for years wasting their substance in the saloon, beggaring their families and becoming a nuisance and often a menace to society and nothing can be done to help them. They sometimes try desperately to break off but what hope in the presence of the open barroom and the treating custom? The physician is not allowed to send them to any institution unless he is very rich. There is neither hope nor help for him till he becomes insane or commits a crime. But what caused this diseased condition? "The curse causeless shall not come." Statistics generally point to a drinking father or grandfather. He was probably ignorant of the fact that his drinking would injure his children and grandchildren.

Then for God's sake help us to spread this truth far and wide that the sins of drinking parents are visited on the children and grandchildren.—H. Arnott, M.B., M.C.P.S.

Overseas Club Tobacco Fund

Good Response From Canada For Contributions

Mr. Francis R. Jones, the organizing secretary of the Overseas Club in Canada, writing from the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, says: "I have just received from Mr. Evelyn Wrench, the honorary secretary of the club in London, a cable giving a synopsis of the audit of the tobacco fund for the year ending September 30th. Later on printed copies of the audited statement will be available, but I send copy of the cable for the information of your readers."

"Audited statement receipts and expenditure Overseas Club Tobacco Fund for year ending September 30th: Receipts: Subscriptions Overseas Tobacco Fund, £49,985; net proceeds, Children's Empire Day collection, £10,020. Total, £60,005. Expenditure—Amount paid for tobacco, cigarettes, etc., supplied to soldiers and sailors, £50,695. Cash at Overseas Club, £2,719. Cash at bank, £6,591. Total, £60,005. We have examined the above statement with the books, vouchers and records of dispatch and receipt of supplies and find the same to be correct. The expenses of administration are not being charged to the Tobacco Fund. Signed, E. Layton Bennett, Sons & Co., chartered accountants, 31 and 32 Broad street avenue, London, E.C., October 29th, 1915."

Analysis of above subscriptions—From Canada, £11,647 from 37,510 subscribers. United States, £8,082 from 33,561 subscribers. Australia and New Zealand, £8,315 from 22,396 subscribers. Europe, £5,347 from 25,586 subscribers. Africa, £6,893 from 28,050 subscribers. Asia, £4,860 from 12,881 subscribers. South America, £3,558 from 5,951 subscribers. Central America, £1,283 from 4,433 subscribers. Total, £49,985 from 170,368 subscribers. — (Signed) — Evelyn Wrench.

Painting With Oils Forbidden

A Berlin despatch says that the Bundesrat has passed nine important new food ordinances.

The most interesting empowers the imperial chancellor to promulgate regulations for the sale, consumption and price of coffee, tea and cocoa, as well as to obtain statistics regarding the stocks on hand in Germany. Also, at the chancellor's discretion, maximum prices for vegetables, fruit and sauerkraut may be fixed.

The Bundesrat has also started an investigation into the rising price of salt.

Another ordinance absolutely forbids painting with oil colors. An ordinance in October prohibited the use of paints made of white lead and linseed oil. A law ordinance prohibits all paints made with animal or vegetable oils.

A Highlander with bagpipes entered the street and commenced his plaintive lay, at the same time marching up and down in time-honored fashion.

"Why does he move about all the time he plays?" asked Johnny of his father.

"I don't know," answered the lad's father, wearily, "unless it is to prevent me getting the range with the inkpot."

Great Artillery Action

How It Feels to be Under Fire When the Big Siege Guns Are Busy

There are no words between the covers of the dictionary which can convey any adequate idea of what one of these great artillery actions is like. One has to see—and hear—it.

Buildings of brick and stone collapse as though they were built of cards. Whole towns are razed to the ground as a city of tents would be levelled by a cyclone. Trees are snapped off like carrots. Gaping holes as large as cottage cellars suddenly appear in the fields and in the stone-paved roads. Geysers of smoke and earth shoot high into the air.

The fields are strewn with the shocking remains of what had once been men; bodies without heads or arms or legs, and heads without bodies. Dead horses, broken wagons, bent and shattered equipment are everywhere.

"The noise is beyond all description, yes, beyond all conception. It is like a closeby clap of thunder which, instead of lasting for a fraction of a second, lasts for hours. There is no diminution to the hell of sound, not even a momentary cessation. The ground heaves and shudders beneath your feet."

You find it difficult to breathe. Your head throbs until you think that it is about to burst. You feel as though your ear-drums had been shattered. The very atmosphere palpitates to the tremendous detonations.

The howl of the shell storm passing overhead gives you the feeling that the skies are falling. Compared with it the roar of the cannon at Gettysburg must have sounded like the popping of fire crackers, says a writer in Scribner's Magazine.

Inconceivably awe-inspiring and terrifying as is a modern artillery action, one eventually becomes accustomed to it, but I have yet to meet the person who could say with perfect truthfulness that he was indifferent to the fire of the German siege cannon.

I have twice been under the fire of the German siege guns in Antwerp last October and in Dunkirk in early May—and I hope with all my heart that I shall never have the experience again.

Profitable Crop Rotation

Proper Cultivation is the Central Aim in All Crop Rotation Systems

The most profitable crop rotation does not consist merely in changing the crops around from year to year, regardless of the relation of the crops to each other. The central aim in all crop-rotation systems should be to leave each field in a better state of cultivation, better physical condition, and reasonably free from pests at the end of each rotation cycle.

No hard and fast rotation system can be laid down for any community, but the most profitable system must be worked out for each farm and, indeed, for each field. There are certain general principles, however, that should be borne in mind in this connection in order to accomplish the most satisfactory results. For soil improvement there should be at least one leguminous crop in each rotation cycle. To this class of plants belong the clovers, alfalfa, peas, beans, etc. There should be also a sufficient quantity of live stock, especially milk cows, on each farm to utilize the roughage and to supply the desired quantity of stable manure, which, in addition to green crops plowed under, will furnish the necessary amount of humus to the soil. The conditions resulting from this treatment, if the soil is properly handled, will make the succeeding crops more vigorous and capable of offsetting, in some measure at least, the effects of any pests that may appear. Again, the successive crops in any rotation should be so selected and arranged that no two upon which the same pest may thrive will be grown in succession. The principles of disease control by means of crop rotation are based upon the fact that certain pests can thrive only on certain kinds of plants. Therefore, when the crops are changed and the food supply thereby cut off, the pests must perish or be greatly reduced in number.

The Greatest and Best Appeal

By one means or the other this nation must be put beyond the risk of weakening in its own defence against a ferocious enemy, falling its allies at their need, and going down through history in black disgrace. Success in this effort will be the finest thing in our national record. And, in Lord Derby's paradox, the more men we get, the fewer we may require; such a demonstration as would be involved in the success of the scheme "will have the effect of bringing the war to a far speedier end." Here, then, is the greatest and the last appeal to the manhood of Great Britain; the final opportunity offered to every man capable of bearing arms to give his service freely for his country's sake.—London Daily Telegraph.

A well known Scottish architect was once travelling in Palestine, when news reached him of an addition to his family circle. The happy father immediately provided himself with water from the Jordan to carry home for the christening of the infant, and returned to Scotland. On the Sunday appointed for the ceremony he duly presented himself at the church and sought out the beadle in order to hand over the precious water to his care. He pulled the bottle held up a warning hand, and came nearer to whisper: "No the noo, sir," he said, "no the noo. Maybe after the kirk's oot!"

Care of Country Roads

Deterioration of Roads in the Winter Time Can Be Prevented if Proper Methods Are Followed

Water, not cold, is the cause of the deterioration of roads in winter. Cold weather does not in itself injure roads, no matter whether they are earth, gravel, or macadam. In fact, an earth road will stand more traffic when it is solidly frozen than at any other time. Excess water, however, is always detrimental to a highway. When cold weather turns this water into ice, the damage that it does is greatly increased. Ice occupies considerably more space than the water from which it is formed, and every person who has lived in a cold climate is familiar with the powerful bursting effect of water when left to freeze in a confined vessel. The same action takes place when a wet road freezes to any considerable depth. It simply bursts, or, as we generally term it in road parlance, the road heaves. Later, when the frost leaves, the road is disintegrated and ruts badly. If this process is repeated a number of times during the winter, a gravel or macadam road may be practically destroyed, while an earth road may become entirely impassable.

A dry road will not heave. Rock, gravel, sand, and even clay when perfectly dry contract slightly on freezing. In order to expand on freezing, these materials must contain or be mixed with water, and the more water they contain the greater the expansion which takes place. But so long as the road remains frozen the damage does not become apparent. Hence the frequent and erroneous idea that it is the thaw which injures the road. The injury was done when the water in the road froze and the particles of the road surface—broken stone, sand, or still finer particles of earth or clay—were pushed apart by the expanding power of the freezing water. The thaw merely allows the ice to melt and assume its original volume as water.

The remedy is self-evident. Keep the water out of the road. If the road goes into the winter thoroughly dry, with the surface and drainage in good condition, the chances are extremely favorable that it will come out all right the following spring.

Keep the ditches and drains open. Remove all accumulations of weeds, grass, etc., which tend to retain moisture and obstruct drainage. Vegetation and litter hold water like a sponge and allow it gradually to soak in and soften the earth. The job before the road man is to keep the hard, dry surface formed in the summer time from becoming softened by the fall and winter rains and snows. Winter destruction begins in the early fall. The best way to prevent such destruction is to forestall it. Keep the road dry and remember that so long as it remains so it will not be seriously injured by frost. Keep the drains open, the ditches clear, remove all vegetation and litter, and use the drag frequently. If the road is kept dry to a depth of two feet below the surface there will be little trouble from the coldest winter.

Mastery of the Air

Strides Made by British in Past Year

Nothing Short of Marvellous
For the first time since the beginning of the war newspaper correspondents have been allowed to inspect the great new aviation centres of the British army. Recently six newspaper representatives were escorted by war office orderlies and visited several of the principal bases in England, where every facility possible for obtaining information was placed at their disposal. The only possible conclusion after the trip is that Britain has determined upon the mastery of the air the same as of the sea. Furthermore she is in a fair way to accomplish her end, if, indeed, that is not already the situation.

Officials wisely waited until they had something real to exhibit before inviting journalists to see it. The strides made in the last year are nothing short of marvellous and there is little doubt that Britain today has near completion the most wonderful fleet of heavier-than-air machines in existence, not excepting France.

In the course of a lecture on Health in War Time in London, by Professor Haliburton, the lecturer in speaking of meats said that bacon was the cheapest of all, even at the present exorbitant price. However, much the bacon bill went up, he advised the housekeeper to prefer it to beef or mutton, because a pound of it was all food of some kind, whereas a pound of beef, was, after all, mostly water.

So he praised the pig as giving better human food than any other animal. He said that the pig was the easiest kind of flesh food to produce, because it was the most easy to feed, and one of the most prolific. It was a cheap, necessary, and economical animal.

A moderate estimate of the value of the work being done by the interned aliens, it is believed, would be \$1,500,000 per year. This includes the clearing of land, construction of roads and cutting of pulp wood at the experimental farms in the north, road work and bridge construction at Petawawa Camp, work in the National Park in Alberta, and road construction and park work in British Columbia.

Although it is costing a good deal to maintain the internment camps, there will be, therefore, a large amount of valuable work accomplished to show for the expenditure which was itself unavoidable.

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

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10 CENTS PER PLUG

The Mystery of the Ravenspurs

By Fred M. White

Ward, Lock & Co., Limited
London, Melbourne and Toronto

(Continued)

"You seem pleased over that," said Geoffrey.

"Of course I am, my boy. It enables me to do a little burglary without the chance of being found out. And you are to assist me. But I am not going to start on my errand before midnight, so till then I shall stay here and smoke. At that hour you will please join me."

"I am to accompany you, then?"

"Yes, you are going to be my confederate in crime."

Geoffrey joined the others downstairs. Delight and thankfulness were written on every face. Never had Geoffrey found his family so tender and loving.

Usually, Marion had had her feelings under control, but tonight it seemed as if she could not make enough of her cousin. She hung over him, she lingered near him, until Vera laughingly proclaimed that jealousy was rendering her desperate.

"I cannot help it," Marion said half tearfully. "I am so glad. And if you only knew—but that does not matter. I am beside myself with joy."

"I suppose that woman upstairs is all right," Ravenspur said coldly.

He was by no means pleased that Mrs. May should have intruded twice in that way. And each time there had been some accident. With so much sorrow weighing him down and with the shadow of further disaster ever haunting him, Ravenspur was naturally suspicious.

It seemed absurd, no doubt, but that woman might be taking a hand against the family fortunes. The last occasion was bad enough, but this was many times worse. In the circumstances, as he pointed out, nothing could exceed the bad taste of this intrusion into a deserted house.

"She may not have known it," Mrs. Gordon said quietly. "Who knows but that she had discovered some plot against us and had come to warn us? Perhaps the enemy divined her intentions—hence the accident."

"But was it an accident?" Gordon asked.

"Something mysterious, like everything that occurs to us," his wife replied. "At any rate, she is breathing regularly and quietly now, and her skin is moist and cool. Ralph said he had seen something like it in India before. He is convinced that she will be all right in the morning. Don't be angry, father."

Rupert Ravenspur constrained himself to smile.

"I will not forget what is due to my position and my hospitality, my dear," he said. "After Geoffrey's miraculous escape, after the heavy cloud of sorrow so unexpectedly raised, I cannot feel it in my heart to be angry with anybody. How did you manage to get away, Geoffrey?"

Geoffrey told his tale again. It was not nice to be compelled to invent facts in the face of an admiring family; but when the truth could not have been told without betraying Tchigorsky and blowing all his delicate schemes to the winds. He was not sorry when he had finished.

Marion wiped the tears from her eyes.

"It was Providence," she said. "Nothing more nor less."

"Little doubt of it," Gordon murmured. "Geoff, have you any suspicions?"

"I know who did it, if that is what you mean," Geoffrey said, "and so does Marion."

The girl started. Her nerves were in such a pitiable condition that any little thing set them vibrating like the strings of a rudely handled harp. "If I did I should have spoken," she said.

"Then you have not guessed?" Geoffrey smiled. "The masks and the skulls were seen by a girl in a blue dress and red tam-o'-shanter cap. The girl who is so like—"

He did not complete the sentence; there was something in Marion's eyes that asked him not to do so. Why he could not tell; but there was nothing to be gained by what was little less than a breach of confidence.

"What does it mean, Marion?" Ravenspur asked.

"Geoffrey and I saw such a girl not long before Geoff set out on his eventful voyage," Marion explained quietly. All the fear had gone out of her eyes; she met the gaze of the speaker tranquilly. "She passed me as I was painting; I have been close to her once before. But I don't understand why Geoff is so certain that the mysterious visitor tried to drown him."

"I've no proof," Geoffrey replied. "It is merely an instinct."

As a matter of fact he had plenty of proof. Had he not seen the girl hastening away from his boat? Had he not seen her return after the boat had

been beached and mourn over the wreck like some creature suffering from deep remorse?

But if this he could say nothing. To speak of it would be to betray the fact that Tchigorsky was still alive and active in pursuit of the foe.

"That woman can be found," Ravenspur said sternly.

"I doubt it," said Geoffrey. "She has a way of disappearing that is remarkable. You see her one moment and the next she has vanished. But I am certain that she is at the bottom of the mischief."

And Geoffrey refused to say more. As a matter of fact, nobody seemed to care to hear anything further. They were worn out with anxiety and exertion. They had had little food that day; the weary hours on the beach had exhausted them.

"For the present we can rest and be thankful," Ravenspur said as he rose to go. "We can sleep with easy minds tonight."

They moved off after him all but Geoffrey and Vera. Mrs. Gordon could still be heard moving about one of the drawing rooms. Marion had slipped off unobserved. She hardly left equal to bidding Geoffrey good night. The tender smile was still on her face as she crept upstairs.

Then when she reached her room it faded away. She flung herself across the bed and burst into a passionate fit of weeping. And then gradually she sobbed herself into a heavy yet uneasy slumber.

"Well, I suppose I must go, too?" Vera said, tired out, yet reluctant to leave her lover. Tell me what it means, Geoff?"

"Have I not already explained to you darling?"

"Yes, but I didn't believe one word of it," Vera replied. A kiss sufficed to wash the bitterness of the candour away. "I don't believe you were picked up by a yacht. I don't believe that you were in any danger. I don't understand it."

"Then we are both in the same state of benighted ignorance," Geoffrey smiled. "You are right not to believe me, dearest, but I had to tell the story and I had to play a part. It is all in the desperate game we are playing against our secret foe. For the present I am a puppet in the hands of a clever man than myself. What I am doing will go far to set us free later."

Vera sighed gently. She sidled closer to her lover. Mrs. Gordon was coming out of the drawing room, a sign that Vera would have to go.

"I feel that I don't want to part with you again," she whispered, her eyes looking into his and her arm about him. "I feel as if I had nearly lost you. And if I did lose you, darling, what would become of me?"

Geoffrey kissed the quivering lips tenderly.

"Have no fear, sweetheart," he said; all is coming right. See how these people have been frustrated over and over again. They have come with schemes worthy of Satan himself and yet they have failed. And it has been so arranged that those failures seem to be the result of vexatious accident. But they are not. And they will fail again and again until the net is around them and we shall be free; you are to sleep in peace tonight."

With a last fond embrace Vera slipped from her lover's side. She smiled at him brightly from the doorway and was gone. Geoffrey lit a cigarette that presently dropped from his fingers and his head fell forward.

He started suddenly; the cigarette smelt pungently as it singed the carpet. Somebody was whispering his name; somebody was calling him from the stairs. Then he recognized Ralph's croaking voice.

"Tchigorsky," he muttered sleepily. "I had forgotten that Tchigorsky wanted me."

(To be Continued)

Says Germans Will Desert U.S.

The London Daily Mail quotes Geo. von Skal, the New York correspondent of the Munich Neueste Nachrichten, as saying that there will be a general exodus of German-Americans from the United States very soon.

"Thousands of German families are making preparations to leave," he said. "No one in Germany can realize what German-Americans are suffering. They are more and more conscious of their Teutonic descent. Emigrants have often been represented for allowing themselves to become Americanized too quickly, but today they are showing themselves true adherents of the German cause openly and with little regard to their own interests."

Von Skal thinks that America will be badly hit by the loss of many loyal Germans.

Canada's production of shells has attracted attention in Japan, where the steel industries have lately been engaged in the production of shells and other munitions for the Russian army. With a view to studying the development of the shell making industry in Canada, Major H. Kenedo, director of the arms factory of the Imperial Tokyo Military Arsenal at Atsuta, Japan, is in Canada and called on the members of the shell committee. He was introduced to Chairman-General Bertram by the Japanese consul-general, Mr. Yada. The necessary facilities are being extended to him for the inspection of Canadian shell making processes.

Shippers' Association

Co-operative Marketing of Live Stock in Saskatchewan

Co-operation is slowly but surely winning a place in Canadian agricultural. The co-operative marketing of grain and also the joint purchasing of stock and other supplies have been practised to some extent, but not until last year was the joint marketing of stock attempted.

Under this system carloads of stock from Saskatchewan are made up by the shareholders and forwarded to the larger market centres where competitive bidding is assured. There the animals are sold under the direction of the associations' manager and the proceeds from the sale, less the cost of transportation, the manager's commission and the other necessary charges, are distributed to the persons supplying the stock. Each shareholder's stock is branded with paint, or in some other harmless manner so that the animals belonging to each may be sold separately, thereby insuring to each the exact return from his stock. The associations are simple in their working and as the animals are not paid for until the proceeds are received from the purchaser little initial capital is required.

The Hanley Farmers' Stock shipping Association, of Saskatchewan, was the first one formed. This association was registered early in 1914, and had an authorized capital of \$500, but at the close of the year it had a paid up capital of only \$42. Yet the association shipped fifteen carloads of stock during the year, made of 1,162 hogs and 38 cattle.

The hogs sold in Winnipeg at an average price of 7.24 cents per pound. After deducting the transportation charges, the manager's commission, the selling commission, and other necessary expenses, and allowing for shrinkage, the shippers received an average price of 6.33 cents per pound, home weight. The cattle shipped were all common in their classes, being bulls, dry cows and stockers. An average price of 4.49 cents was realized in Winnipeg, which, after deducting shrinkage and expenses, left a net price of 4.8 cents per pound, home weight, for the shippers. Basing his calculations on prices paid in the neighboring towns, the manager estimated that the association, during the year, saved the farmers of the district upward of \$1,680 on hogs alone.

There are a number of these associations, now in different parts of Saskatchewan, and general satisfaction is being expressed with the results obtained, so that it is confidently expected that expansion along this line will be rapid.

Editor Appointed

George Batho to Run Agricultural Publications for Manitoba

The appointment of George Batho as editor of agricultural publications for the Manitoba department of agriculture was announced recently.

His duties will be to furnish farmers of the province with all the practical information which the department of agriculture and the agricultural college can supply. This form of assistance will be greatly extended in the future.

It has been recognized that in the matter of publicity the Manitoba department of agriculture has fallen behind all other provinces in Canada. The minister of agriculture believes that the large staff of professors and instructors at the agricultural college, the extension service section, the demonstration farms system, the weed branch and other departments must necessarily become the source of more information of a practical nature for the farmers of Manitoba, than they have been in the past. So insignificant has been this work in the past that the Dominion authorities urged upon the minister of agriculture the appointment of an agricultural editor under the special federal grant to the province for agricultural instruction.

Under this grant the new appointment is made. Mr. Batho's marked ability as a journalist, his sound judgment, and his intimate knowledge, not only of agricultural conditions but also of public questions in Manitoba, were considered as making him admirably fitted to build up an important branch in the provincial department of agriculture.

The weed question is one of which the farmers need much instruction. Mr. Batho will give the farmers the cream of Prof. Bedford's ideas on weed eradication. Prof. Bedford is now in complete charge of the weed problem. R. G. O'Malley, chief weed inspector, having resigned, as announced in the Free Press several days ago.

For the last twelve years Mr. Batho has been editor in chief of the Northwest Farmer. His early years were spent on a farm in Wellington county, Ontario. He later learned the printing trade as a supplemental to his intention, to enter the field of agricultural journalism.—Free Press.

Washington (D.C.) women have taken to carrying canes.

Scotland is taking to the use of mechanical potato planters.

During the 10-year period ended in 1909 on all the railroads of Great Britain and Ireland only one passenger was killed for every 72,000,000 carried.

Charge of the Highlanders

Germans Offered Charging Britons Money and Watches

A thrilling description of a dashing charge of a Highland regiment near Loos is given in the following letter from a Scottish member of the Royal Army Medical Corps.

"Our division," the letter says, "after a week of furious bombardment of the German trenches the like of which the world has never heard before, and which sounded, especially on Friday, September 24, like several thunderstorms rolled into one, were ordered to take Loos."

"A battalion of our local regiment was chosen to lead the attack. Up over the top of the parapets of the trenches they got at 6 a.m. on the eventful Sunday morning for the famous charge. Everything was still, and the 'Jocks' didn't run, neither did they shout, but in silence, with a slow walk, and with deadly determination written on every face to get at close grips with their diabolical enemy, the line went along in silence till suddenly the deadly German machine guns spoke."

"A sheet of lead met our brave fellows, and they toppled over in all directions. Those not hit, went through this sheet (it never yet rained so hard), through the second line, and into the third line, where 'Alle-gamne' had his machine guns. Our lads were now upon them, ferocious as lions who had tasted blood and driven absolutely mad in the hellish carnage."

"They were upon them with the dreaded bayonet. Terrified yells of 'Mercy, kummers!' were heard in all directions."

"Devils who a moment before had been pumping lead by firing machine guns now held up watches, purses, etc., for our men to spare their lives."

"But these grand Scottish lads of our famous regiment were not to be stopped that day. Leaping right over the tops of the various lines of the German trenches, bare knees showing, kilts swishing, performing the so-called impossible task of piercing the German lines, they did not stop even then, for the Germans were out of their trenches and over the crest of the hills, great, big, fat, hulking, blue-clothed cowards, fleeing for their lives with the Scotches after them at full tilt."

"Every house in the village had its machine guns, which wrought havoc, but that didn't stop our fellows. Into the houses they went, and soon the dead Germans were shovelled with the bayonets out through the windows into the street. After clearing the village they set off after them again over the open country to Hill 70, clearing the ground of the encumbrances as they went. 'Twas a famous victory.' But, oh, looking back, it was a sight to make angels weep—the fruits of scientific murder (it is not war), and that on a tremendous scale!"

Cost of Living

Average Increase in England is About Forty Per Cent.

According to a report to the trade and commerce department from Canadian Trade Commissioner Bickerdike, of Manchester, the average increase in the retail prices of food affecting the average working class household in England is about 40 per cent, since the beginning of the war.

Compared with July, 1914, British meat has increased about forty per cent in the whole, and imported meat only a little over five per cent. Flour and bread have advanced about forty per cent, each. Since the beginning of 1915, when the movement to increase wages began, in comparison with the increased cost of living, about four and a half million people, according to the board of trade estimates, have had their wages increased by over \$3,750,000 per week. These figures relate only to organized labor. In other industries where individual employers have granted advances, it is estimated that three million workers have received increases amounting to \$2,500,000 per week.

Homestead Entries

Show a Decrease

Six Thousand Less Homesteads Taken Out This Year as Compared With Last

For the first nine months in the present calendar year there was a net decrease of 6,741 in the total number of homestead entries taken out in Western Canada. The province of Manitoba alone shows an increase in homesteads, the total number for the nine months of this year being 3,038 as compared with 2,776 for the corresponding period of last year. In Saskatchewan, entries this year total 4,605, as compared with 7,672 last year.

In Alberta this year's entries were 5,090, compared with 7,812 last year, and in British Columbia there were 382 entries this year compared with 694 last year.

In the statement showing the nationalities of the homesteaders for the month of September it is interesting to note that there were 12 Germans and 113 Austro-Hungarians who made homestead entries.

Prairie and Bush Fires in Canada

Manitoba Heavy Loser and all the Provinces Suffer Through Dry Periods

Canada during 1915 lost over ten million dollars' worth of forests through unnecessary fires. In face of the fact that the forest resources of the country are within measurable distance of depletion through the enormous annual waste, the 1915 depredations are sufficient to cause grave concern.

Information compiled by the Canadian Forestry Association, with the assistance of the Dominion forestry branch and provincial departments, prove that more than twelve thousand forest fires, large and small, occurred in Canada during the past spring, summer and fall, or an average of 1,400 a month between snow and snow.

In Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick and British Columbia about eighty-five per cent of the losses were due to settlers' fires. Quebec and British Columbia have secured splendid results from their "permit" laws, by which all settlers are obliged to obtain the supervision of a forest ranger before setting out their clearing fires. Ontario has no such law and has suffered serious consequences but it is recognized that the minister of lands, forests and mines has the problem under consideration and may evolve an adequate remedy in the near future. New Brunswick has already made a good start in the regulation of settlers' fires, and will probably spread the plan across the entire province.

Perhaps the outstanding fact of the season's forest destruction is the absence of any serious loss along the lines of railways governed by the Dominion board of railway commissioners and their forest protection regulations. Before the imposition of these laws the Canadian railways were pointed out as the chief offenders in burning of forests. Now, however, the non-government lines under the board's control are annually presenting a record of fire immunity which places them permanently among the minor causes of damage to the country's timber. As a matter of fact, only two or three fires of over ten acres in extent were attributable this year to those lines where the system of the railway commission has been put completely into effect. On two railways of relatively small mileage, to which the board's regulations do not apply, no less than 200 fires were reported. Many of them were serious in extent and at least 600,000 acres were burned over by fires, due either to locomotives or men travelling along the right-of-way of these two roads.

Manitoba lost more than \$1,000,000 in damage to mature timber and young growth in 1915. The total area burned over was 800,000 acres, according to official reports thus far received. Final reports will probably show an increased loss. The fires in Manitoba took place mainly in the latter part of May and the early part of June and were particularly destructive in the vicinity of the Hudson Bay Railway.

In the province of Saskatchewan the most destructive fires took place during the same period as in Manitoba, but the fires were confined more to the areas under effective patrol and the total destruction is not so great. The present figures indicate a total burned area of about 160,000 acres and a total damage of \$170,000.

In the southern portion of Alberta there has been an exceptional amount of rain throughout the season so that the fires reported from the region south of the Peace River country and Athabaska Landing are comparatively small in number and covered only about 25,000 acres, on which the damage is estimated to be about \$1 per acre.

In the valleys of the Peace River, the Lower Athabaska river, and the Mackenzie river conditions have, on the other hand, been phenomenally dry, resulting in fires that have been more destructive than in many years previous. Probably not less than half a million acres were burned over. As a good deal of the country burned over is probably incapable of producing merchantable timber, the loss would not be over \$200,000.

In British Columbia the area patrolled by the Dominion rangers is confined to the railway belt. In the eastern portion of the belt rains occurred at fairly regular intervals, and while there was at several times considerable danger from fire, the ranger staff was able to cope with the situation effectively, with the exception of the month of August, in the Lower Fraser valley, where several fires got beyond control. While 10,000 acres of logged-over land were burned, the fires were kept out of the merchantable timber, only 1,000 acres of which were burned.

A man entered the shop of a Jewish haberdasher, and, going up to the counter, asked: "Say, mister, have you got shirts?"

"Yes, sir," replied the old Hebrew, hoping for a customer.

"Clean ones?" asked the man.

"Yes, sir; very clean."

"Then," cried the man, "for heaven's sake, put one on."

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Germany's Crops

Have Failed

Editor of Wall Street Journal Gives Some War Impressions

"Germany's crops have failed. Only two-thirds of a crop has been harvested this year in that country, and there is where the pinch comes. Ordinarily, Germany requires three hundred thousand Poles every season to assist in its harvest. The failure this year has been due to the shortage of labor and to the unfavorable weather conditions. This has struck at the very basis of Germany's financial strength. She is now forced to pay cash for food in such neighboring countries as Switzerland and Denmark, and gradually her gold supply is being drained, leaving a smaller reserve on the strength of which paper currency may be issued. As a result, Germany's food supply has been cut in two. Her soldiers must be fed and the people behind the trenches are forced to do without regular rations. Accordingly we are hearing of the bread riots in Berlin and the offers of peace which Germany inspires with such magnanimity."

This constitutes the most startling of a series of startling and informative statements pertaining to the war recently made by Mr. Clarence W. Barron, editor of the Wall Street Journal. He visited Europe in November of last year for the express purpose of acquainting himself with the underlying principles of the great world struggle and the articles which came from his pen following that trip have been embodied in the well known book "The Audacious War."

It is Mr. Barron's opinion that Germany and Austria have reached the maximum in the strength of their forces in the trenches and in the utilization of their national resources.

"They are at the point now," he said, "where they have no reserves." On the other hand, the allies were just beginning to approach their maximum strength.

Referring to the recent Anglo-French loan, Mr. Barron said that the bonds of the allied nations were being widely sold throughout the United States. This was due largely to the sympathy of the majority of the people across the line with the allies.

"The ally of the allies is the federal reserve act, combined with our workshops and steel plants," declared Mr. Barron. "Germany realizes that the base and the backbone of this war is on the North American continent."

'Tis a Marvellous Thing.—When the cures effected by Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil are considered, the speedy and permanent relief it has brought to the suffering wherever it has been used, it must be regarded as a marvellous thing that so potent a medicine should result from the six ingredients which enter into its composition. A trial will convince the most skeptical of its healing virtues.

Game Raising Farm

From the first game farm in Minnesota tables of epicures will be supplied with pheasants and mallard ducks within two years and possibly within one year, if present hopes are realized.

"We will raise ruffed grouse, prairie chickens, pheasants and ducks on the farm," said the superintendent of the Game Protective League. "This is only a starter on the 'more game movement.' More than a hundred citizens, most of them farmers, will begin game breeding next spring both for sporting purposes and for the market."

"Every game bird raised and sold in captivity helps to protect the State's supply of wild game, and if my plans work out Minnesota will within a few years be the greatest game producing state in the Union."

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, &c.

"Isn't that a Bourgeois?" asked Mrs. Oldcastle as they stopped for a moment to look at the new pictures. "Oh, my, no," replied her hostess, Mrs. Nurich. "It's a lion. But I told Josiah when he brought it home that it looked a good deal more like one of them things you mention."

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America's Debt to England

Commerce of Neutrals Rests on the Protection of the British Navy

Our government, for certain reasons which ought to be apparent to all, cannot, and certainly should not adopt an attitude on this subject which is a shade more threatening than the one it has taken, says the Boston Transcript, expressing a sane American view of the note to Britain. No doubt it must define and confidentially assert the rights of neutral nations at sea in time of war. But the big central fact remains that the commerce of all neutral nations at sea, including our own, rests for its very existence on the protection of the navy of Great Britain. But for that protection our ships would today be huddling in our harbors, our goods would be piled up on our wharves, and our factories, save for what they might make for home consumption, would be idle. The seas would be the prey of fighting squadrons and ravaging cruisers. Outrages of the William P. Frye type would never have ceased.

This is true, and it is also true that the allied powers have the sympathy of the world in the use so far as that use is legitimate, of the one effective weapon that they possess against German militarism—the control of the seas. Against the terrible stress of German land preparation their means of resistance for a time fell short, and even now they avail no further than to keep the enemy at bay. To withhold supplies from the German nation is the allies' one great hope of winning the war and of defending free institutions the world over against the mailed fist of Prussian absolutism. We say that this, being so terribly true, amply warrants the United States government in refraining from any menacing tone in asserting its rights as a neutral to trade and libel with any other neutral. Our government does well to abstain from threat, and to say instead: "Relying upon the regard of the British government for the principles of justice so frequently and uniformly manifested prior to the present war, this government anticipates that the British government will instruct their officers to refrain from these vexatious and illegal practices."

If the American people believed that President Wilson had any intention to stab the allies in the back, at the time of their most crucial need of all their resources, they would not approve the stand he has now taken.

Worn Worried Women

Her Many Duties Affect Her Health and Often She Breaks Down Completely

It is little wonder that there are many times in a woman's life when she feels in despair. There is no nine hour day for the busy housewife. There are a hundred things about the home to keep her busy from the time she arises until it is again bed time. What is the result? Often her nerves give way, her good looks suffer, her blood becomes thin, her digestion is disturbed and her system threatened with a complete breakdown. Every woman should do all possible to protect her health and good looks, and there is one way in which she can do this, and that is by taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These actually make new, rich blood, strengthen every nerve and every organ, bring the glow of health to the cheeks and brightness to the eye. These pills have done more to make the lives of thousands of women sunshiny than anything else in the world. Mrs. Daniel Theal, Waterloo, Ont., says: "I was very much run down, my blood was thin and watery and I would faint at the least excitement. I suffered from headaches and dizziness and often it seemed as though there were clouds before my eyes. Finally I was forced to go to bed with weakness. I doctored for six weeks while in bed without receiving any benefit. Finally I was induced to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and when I had taken ten boxes I was completely cured, and never felt better in my life. I am convinced that what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills did for me they will do for others and I warmly recommend them to all weak women."

You can get these Pills from any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Friendly to The French

The Athens Messenger is quoted in a Havas despatch from the Greek capital as saying that there is plausibility in the report that Djemal Pasha, Turkish minister of marine, will co-operate with the entente allies in the rebellion which, according to Constantinople advices, he had organized against the Turkish government in Syria and Palestine.

Djemal Pasha has always been friendly to the French, the newspaper states.

"There's a church near," said the country farmer to his paying guest; "not that I ever puts my nose in it." "Anything the matter with the vicar?" "Well, it's this way. I sold the old vicar milk and eggs and butter and cheese, and seeing as he patronized me, I patronized him. But this new vicar keeps his own cow and hens. 'If that's your game,' I thought, 'we'll have some grown religion, too.'"—Tit-Bits.

Magic "Nerviline" Ends Stiff Neck, Lumbago

Any Curable Muscular or Joint Pain is Instantly Relieved by Nerviline

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You don't have to wait all day to get the kink out of a stiff neck if you rub on Nerviline. And you don't need to go around complaining about lumbago any more. You can rub such things away very quickly with Nerviline. It's the grandest liniment, the quickest to penetrate, the speediest to ease muscular pain of any kind.

One twenty-five cent trial bottle of Nerviline will cure any attack of lumbago or lame back. This has been proved a thousand times, just as it was in the case of Mrs. E. J. Grayden, of Caledonia, who writes: "I wouldn't think of going to bed without knowing we had Nerviline in the house. I have used it for twenty odd years and appreciate its value as a family remedy more and more every day. If any of the children gets a stiff neck, Nerviline cures quickly. If it is earache, toothache, cold on the chest, sore throat, Nerviline is always my standby. My husband once cured himself of a frightful attack of lumbago by Nerviline, and for a hundred ailments that turn up in a large family Nerviline is by far the best thing to have about you."

More Respect for Allies

Germans See They Are Not the Whole Thing

Very significant at this time is the publication in the leading Roman Catholic organ, the Kolnische Volkszeitung, of a rebuke addressed by one of the army chaplains to the arm chair fire-eaters at home. He declares that many of the letters written from the homes of Germany to the husbands and sons in the field disgust and dishearten the soldiers at the front, the best of whom are tired of the bitter losses and terrible sufferings caused by the war. He denounces the habit of classing Germans as supermen, and says that the German troops at the front have learned to respect their foes so that they do not echo many of the sentiments expressed by their ultra-patriotic friends and relatives at home. The whole letter is really an appeal for less war enthusiasm and more reasonable appreciation of the point of view of Germany's foes. This, too, would have been impossible six months ago.

It is the rise in the cost of living, and especially in the price of food, that increases more than anything else the growth of war weariness. A remarkably outspoken comment on the food question which appeared in the Socialist Vorwarts was as follows:

"One of the most dangerous deceptions perpetrated during the war is the pretence that Germany, although cut off from all her overseas supplies, can feed her own population. The fact is that the population of Germany cannot be properly fed by products of our own country. The war has proved beyond all doubt that it is impossible to produce enough articles of nourishment or to raise a sufficient number of cattle to feed the German people without foreign assistance. It is true that we shall be able to hold out for some limited time, but only at the cost of the health and strength of the nation, now being undermined by systematic deprivation and underfeeding."

Sleeplessness.—Sleep is the great restorer and to be deprived of it is vital loss. Whatever may be the cause of it, indigestion, nervous derangement or mental worry, try a course of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. By regulating the action of the stomach, where the trouble lies, they will restore normal conditions and healthful sleep will follow. They exert a sedative force upon the nerves and where there is unrest they bring rest.

The other day two parties of wounded soldiers, from different hospitals, were taken to a place in Surrey in England. "At tea-time they mingled, and a wounded Colonial, catching sight of another son of the Dominions, became strangely excited and made his way to the other man's side. He had recognized his rescuer."

"They went to the Dardanelles as strangers, but during a terrible fight the first was badly wounded and was carried from the field of death by a stranger. Now rescuer and rescued, both wounded, had met for the first time since that day. The rescued soldier was in tears as he poured out his thanks to the man to whom he owed his life."

General Sherman once stopped at a country home where a tin basin and roller towel sufficed for the family's ablutions. For two mornings the small boy of the household watched in silence the visitor's toilet. When on the third day the toothbrush, nail file, whisk broom, etc., had been daily used, he asked: "Say, mister, air you always that much trouble to yourself?"



Furs Have Advanced Ship to Rogers. We give liberal grades. Full value in cash and quick returns. We have best markets in America for Furs, Hides, etc. No commission. Write today for free price list. MESSERS RUN COMPANY, Dept. 1, St. Louis, Mo.

History of Canadian Herd of Buffalo

Now Totals Over Two Thousand Pure Bred Bison

The Canadian government buffalo herd was started in 1897 by the gift of three Texas buffalo presented by Mr. T. G. Blackstock, of Toronto, to Rock Mountain Park. These animals were placed on exhibition in the paddock at Banff, and the following year their number was increased by a similar gift from Lord Strathcona, who presented the government with thirteen head from his Silver Heights herd at Winnipeg. This herd gradually increased until by 1909 it totalled nearly 100 head.

In 1906 the government entered into negotiations with Michael Pablo, of Montana, for his herd of pure blood bison on the Flathead Indian reserve. This herd was known to be the largest herd of pure blood bison then in existence but was not believed to number more than about 300 head. Pablo had for years tried to get the American government to give him enough land on which to keep the herd and at last they announced that the Flathead reserve was to be thrown open, which meant that Pablo would be forced out and compelled either to find a new range or a purchaser for the herd.

Howard Eaton, the well known guide and friend of Theo. Roosevelt, heard of the matter, and secured an option from Pablo for \$300 per head. He then went to Washington and tried to get the U.S. government to buy the herd. Roosevelt and the Bison Society urged the purchase but congress refused to pass an appropriation and Pablo had to look somewhere else. Through Alex Ayotte, immigration agent at Missoula, the matter was brought to the attention of the Canadian government which realized the opportunity offered. Before the United States authorities realized what was happening the bargain was completed. It was supposed that there would be about 300 buffalo, but the total finally captured amounted to 708. The price paid was \$250 per head, f.o.b., at Edmonton.

The task of rounding them up proved much more difficult than was anticipated. It called for perseverance, endurance and horsemanship of the highest order. The buffalo were extremely wild and swift of foot and could outrun the fastest horses.

The first year, 1907, 400 buffalo were secured—200 males were shipped in the spring and 211 cows and calves followed in the autumn. As it had not been possible to get Buffalo Park fenced and ready in time for their arrivals, they were placed in Elk Island Park—a fenced enclosure, 16 square miles in area, established several years before for the protection of elk and moose.

There are still known to be a large number of buffalo left on the range and although Pablo now had many other offers he agreed to let the Canadian government have the remainder at the same price. In the autumn of 1908, therefore, another round-up was made, and eight miles of wire fence and a large corral were built. After six weeks hard riding the animals were all rounded up and the tired cowboys went home to sleep. That night, led by an old clever bull, the entire herd escaped by climbing an almost perpendicular cliff and broke away to the mountains.

The next year Pablo decided to put them in huge wooden cages out in the range and to haul these cages the thirty miles to the station. There they were unloaded into a small corral to await shipment. The last and final struggle then occurred—that of getting them on board the train. The great brutes resisted to the last. It took nine days to load 200, and eight of them killed themselves in their struggles. The majority had to be drawn on the cars by means of a block and tackle.

During 1909 the buffalo from Elk Island Park were also transferred to Buffalo Park at Wainwright, with the exception of about 60 which were left at Lamont for exhibition purposes. Last year the buffalo at Banff, with the exception of 17 males, were also transferred. There are now 13 at Banff, 108 at Elk Island, and approximately 2,000 at Buffalo Park.

I was cured of terrible lumbago by MINARD'S LINIMENT. REV. WM. BROWN.

I was cured of a bad case of earache by MINARD'S LINIMENT. MRS. S. KAULBACK.

I was cured of sensitive lungs by MINARD'S LINIMENT. MRS. S. MASTERS.

Canada's Exportable Wheat Surplus

According to an official estimate of the wheat yield in Canada this year, out of a total yield of 337,258,000 bu., there will be an exportable surplus of 228,132,000 bushels. The average loss in cleaning, and allowance of 10 per cent. for grain not of merchantable quality, is estimated at 33,625,000 bu. The total amount retained for seed next year's crop, say 14,000,000 acres at 1.75 bu. per acre, is placed at 24,500,000 bushels.

To Make Bombs For Britain

Bombs have been added to the munitions products which Canada is now producing for the British war office. An order for 50,000 of these projectiles has been received by the commission and is being placed for speedy delivery.

The Army of Constipation

Is Growing Smaller Every Day.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are responsible—they not only give relief—they permanently cure Constipation. Millions use them for Bilems.

Indigestion, Sick Headache, Sallow Skin. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price. Genuine must bear Signature

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MATCH SPECIALTIES

We have been making matches for 64 years now—Domestic and every other kind.

Some of our specialties are "THE GASLIGHTER" with a 4 1/2 inch stick—"THE EDDY-STONE TORCH" for outdoor use—"WAX VESTAS" for the smoker, and other varieties.

For home use the most popular match is the "SILENT 5," but for every use

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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. No. 1. No. 2. No. 3. THERAPION. Used in French Hospitals with great success. CURES CHRONIC WEAKNESS, LOST VIGOR, A VIM KIDNEY, BLADDER, DISEASES, BLOOD POISON, PILES, EITHER OR THROUGHOUT THE SYSTEM. SOUGERA CO., 90, BERNARD ST., NEW YORK, N.Y. TORONTO, WRITE FOR FREE BOOK TO DR. LE CLEGG MED. CO. HAVESLOCK RD. LAMPFAD LONDON, ENG. TRY NEW DRUGGIST (LATEST FORM) EASY TO TAKE. SAFE AND LASTING CURE. THERAPION IS THE TRADE MARKED WORD "THERAPION" IS ON THE GOVT. STAMP AFFIXED TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS.

DIAMOND DUST RAZOR SHARPENER

Will Sharpen your Razor Better and Quicker than can be done in any other way. Lasts a Lifetime. Satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded, post free 25 cents. Tony Razor Strops 75 cents. O. K. Strops \$1.50—Best Made.—Canada Home Co., Wawanesa, Manitoba, Canada.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound.

A safe, reliable, penetrating medicine. Sold in three degrees of strength. No. 1, 2, 3. No. 2, 40¢; No. 3, 50¢ per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent prepaid in plain package on receipt of price. Free pamphlet. Address: THE COOK MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Webster.)

Stories of Disorder In India Unfounded

Most Comprehensive Official Denial of Reports From the Germans

The India Office has made formal announcement that German press statements circulated in foreign countries regarding disorders in India are absolutely unfounded. The announcement specifically denies the report that a revolt has broken out anywhere in India, or that Bramhins, Buddhists and Mohammedans have united to make difficulties for the "detested British," as stated from German sources.

Denial likewise is given to the assertion that the Rajah of Bhagalpur has headed any uprising, or that grave disorders already have occurred in Bombay, Madras, Nagpur, Allahabad and Masipur, or that rebels have interfered with the departure of native troops, causing the British troops to retire and subsequently occupying their barracks and arsenals. "There is not a word of truth in these statements from beginning to end," the secretary of state for India announces. "There is no such person as the Rajah of Bhagalpur. If the Nawab of Bahawalpur is referred to, he is a minor, eleven years of age."

A pleasant medicine for children is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator, and there is nothing better for driving worms from the system.

"Yes, sir," said the trust magnate, proudly. "I am the architect of my own fortune."

"Well," rejoined the friendly critic, "all I've got to say is that it's a lucky thing for you there were no building inspectors around when you were constructing it."

Sore Eyes

Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Marine Eye Remedy. No Smearing, Just Eye Comfort. All Your Druggists' 50¢ per Bottle. Marine Eye Salve in Tubes 25¢. For Book of the Eye Remedy Druggists or Marine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

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| 4. Horse Barns. | 9. Silos and Root Cellars. |
| 5. Sheep Barns. | 10. Farm Houses. |

The above bulletins, prepared by the AGRICULTURAL AUTHORITIES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN and by the BRITISH COLUMBIA FOREST SERVICE, will help you to decide on the best designs for your Farm Buildings. The bulletins show detailed plans and complete bills of materials for buildings that have all the latest practical improvements, and are specially designed to meet prairie conditions. They will help you to estimate the cost beforehand, order the materials, erect the buildings and make the fullest use of them. They will prove of real value to every prairie farmer.

SERVICE TO WOOD USERS

For copies of any of the above bulletins in which you are interested, write the Chief Forester, Victoria, B.C. For information on any matter connected with the use of lumber or other forest products, address H. Houston, British Columbia Lumber Commissioner, Regina, Saskatchewan; or the Chief Forester, Victoria, B. C.

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Will again be at THE ROSEBUD HOTEL,
DIDSBURY, TUESDAY, FEB. 8th

Have your eyes properly examined, tested and fitted with Dark Room Test, the only reliable way. No matter what glasses you are wearing now, you should wear Crookes and Tories for they are the very best for your eyes. Come and see me on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8th.

CARSTAIRS HOTEL, CARSTAIRS, MONDAY, FEB. 7
VICTORIA HOTEL, OLDS, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 9

No Flat Lenses Used—They are no good and sold only by peddlers

Take a dose in time!

Don't let your system become lowered by the attacks of a cough or cold. "Safety First"—take a dose of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy at once. It loosens the Cough so that it soon disappears; it heals the soreness; and lungs so they are unaffected by changes of temperature. Chamberlain's contains no narcotics or harmful drugs. While it gives relief from the first dose it may be safely used with the youngest. All druggists 25c. & 50c.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY

STRAYED

10 head cattle, branded bar over 6 X on right ribs, and iron grey horse colt coming 2 in spring, no brand. \$5 reward leading to recovery of horse colt. J. KLABOLD, Owner. Phone 304.

\$25 REWARD

The above reward will be paid for information leading to the recovery of the following horses: 6 head of 2 and 3 year old bay and grey horses, all branded ND on left hip. HAMILTON BROS., Inglefall, Alta.

School Report

ROOM III. DIDSBURY

Grade VI—Maggie Sexsmith, Vera Sexsmith, Vera Hehn, Leona Weber, Ruby Metzgar, Ethel Mortimer, Bruce Paton, Edith Proctor, Laura Good, Stanley McLean, Melville Cooper, Leslie Roeth.

Grade V—Myra Herber, Marie English, Aylmer Liesemer, Orval Paton, Ernest Clarke, Rosy Rupp, Paul Spink, Olive Gathercole, Ida Gertz.

Grade IV—Thelma Sexsmith, Ruth Brubacher, Orlando Hehn, Vena Dowdell, Roy English, Ralph Le-Blanc, Hilda Frost, Valva Franklin, Marjorie Good, Hubert Jones, Irene Walder, Winnie Moyle, Edith Anderson.

AUCTION SALE
200 HEAD CATTLE

Under instructions from
Lucas Bros.

I will sell by Public Auction, on Sec. 13, Tp. 30, Rge. 29, W. of 4th Mer. 5 1/2 miles due east of Carstairs, on Thursday Jan'y 13th, 1916 the following, consisting of:

- 7 Milk Cows with calf at foot
- 8 Milk Cows in calf
- 60 Head Range Cows, all bred to good bulls
- 40 Head Steers, rising 2 and 3 years old
- 35 Head Heifers, rising 2 and 3 years old, all bred
- 50 Head Yearling Calves.

Terms Cash

Sale at 10 o'clock. Lunch at noon
G. B. SEXSMITH, Auct.
W. P. Lucas, Clerk

AUCTION SALE

BEN ROSENBERGER

Under instructions from Mr. Ben Rosenberger, I will sell by Public Auction, at his premises 4 miles east and one mile south of Didsbury, on

Wed. Jan. 12th, 1916

the following, consisting of:

- 22 HEAD HORSES—Single driver wgt. 1200; registered Clyde mare, wgt. 1500, in foal; saddle pony; black mare, wgt. 1300, in foal; brown mare, wgt. 1200; bay mare, wgt. 1400; bay mare, wgt. 1150, in foal; bay mare, wgt. 1100, in foal; bay mare, wgt. 1200, in foal; bay gelding, wgt. 1100; sorrel driver and saddle pony, wgt. 950; 5 spring colts; team percheros, mare and gelding, rising 3 yrs; 2 yr. old gelding; 3 yearling fillies
- 14 HEAD CATTLE—2 fresh cows; 2 calves; 1 cow, to freshen in February 2 cows to freshen in April; 2 cows to freshen in May; 2 heifers, 2 yrs. old; 3 yearling heifers.
- HOGS—3 brood sows with pigs; good English Berkshire boar, registered; 15 shoats.
- IMPLEMENTS, Etc.—8 ft Deering Binder; land packer; Deering drill 16 shoe; 2 Deering mowers; Deering rake; 3 section lever harrow; 3 section Diamond harrow; harrow cart; deno-crat; Jewel gang plow, 12 inch with rotary harrow; Ropes; 14 x 16 disc harrow and Corn King manure spreader, in good repair; fanning mill; Moline wagon with double box; steel truck with double box and rack; sleigh; cutter; top buggy; hay stacker and ropes; 5 1/2 h.p. gas engine, Manitoba, and 6 inch grinder, pump jack and belts; 2 tank heaters; blacksmith drill and vice; forks; hoes; shovels; 3 sets double harness; set plow harness; set driving harness; single harness; 22 short rifle stock saddle; double barrel shot gun; Swiss army rifle, etc.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS—Doherty organ; folding couch and rocker; heat er; bed and springs; cook stove 6 hole; cupboard; arm Chair; secretary and 8 day clock, churn; tubs; Melotte cream separator; 2 cream cans; pails; iron kettle and a quantity of potatoes; about 80 chickens, Rhode Island Red; and other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to start at 12 p.m. sharp.
Lunch at 11.30 a.m.

TERMS—All sums of \$20 and under cash; over that amount a credit of 12 months will be given on approved joint bankable notes bearing interest at 8 per cent. 4 per cent. off for cash on all sums over \$20.

J. N. PATON, P. R. REED,
Auctioneer Clerk



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Ford Touring Car
Price \$530

A bumper crop—of pleasures and profits is reaped by the farmer who owns a Ford. He has broken down the barrier of distance, for himself and his entire family. Now after the harvest—aren't you going to buy that Ford?

The Ford Runabout is \$480; the Coupelet \$730; the Sedan \$890; the Town car \$780. All prices are f.o.b. Ford, Ontario. All cars completely equipped including electric headlights. Cars on sale at

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THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior. N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for. —64388.



King Hiram Lodge No. 21, A.F.&A.M. Meets every Tuesday evening on or before full moon. A visiting brethren welcome.

JOHN NIXON, H. E. OSMOND,
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